THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,847—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

On and after January 1st, 1913, all communications to be addressed to the New Premises, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

IS

THE OLDEST AND BEST DAILY PAPER IN WESTERN INDIA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1913				
13th Jan	MACEDONIA	10500	MALWA	11000
24th „	ARABIA	8901		
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6070	MOOLTAN	10500
7th „	CHINA	5030		
13th „	*SALSETTE	6-00	MALOJA	12500
21st „	EGYPT	6070		
28th March	MOREA	11000		
6th „	PERSIA	8300		
13th „	SALSETTE	6-00	MARMORA	10500
19th „	†ARCADIA	7400		
22nd „	MANTUA	11-00		
24th „	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
3rd Apl.	ARABIA	8300		
12th „	MOLDAVIA	10 00		
19th „	MALOJA	12500		
26th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10500
3rd May	EGYPT	6000		
10th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th „	PERSIA	8300		

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p. m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captains	To sail on
Bregenz	3905	A. de Zahrs	16th Jan 1913
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb. „
Semiramis	3799	P. Pavisich	14th Feb. „
Gabiros	3000	...	1st Mar. „
Habsburg	3279	E. Seberich	16th Mar. „
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April „
Semiramis	3799	C. Pavisich	16th April „
Gabiros	3000	...	1st May „
Hansburg	3279	E. Seberich	16th May „
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June „

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5926	R. Danneeker	28th Feb.
F. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Lova	28th Mar.
Austria	7555	G. Raicich	28th April.

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 509
To Trieste or Venice and back... „ 759
To London via Trieste ..... „ 579 to 864*
To London via Trieste and back. „ 903 to 1083*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back... „ 525
To London via Trieste ..... „ 429 to 519†
To London via Trieste and back. „ 633 to 724†

* Fares according to class on Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back... „ 675
To London via Trieste ..... „ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back. „ 832 to 992*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tarven and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nizionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
AUSTRIA	7588	R. Coulich	6th Feb. 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO, Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., TURNER MORRISON & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI, Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route via

Bandra...1195 Friday 10th Jan. ‡ Cal. m. direct.
Lhasa ...2184 Mon. 13th Jan. 11 a.m.* P.D. & C.M.
Dumra ...1695 Thurs. 16th Jan. 9 a.m. † C.M.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH. (Weekly).

S.S. "Dumra" 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 16th Jan., calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mohomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S.S. "Barala" 3,143 tons, on Thursday, 16th January, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

S.S. "Pendna," 3306 tons, on Friday, 10th instant, calling at Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar Dareessalem, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 18th January.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

9th January, 1913.

GRINDLAY & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
*City of Birmingham	7475	10 Feb.	8 Feb.
City of Sparta	5416	.....	19 „
*City of Glasgow	6529	3 March	1 March
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	18 „
City of Athens	5596	15 March	.....
City of Poona (Tw. Screw)	4500	.....	5 April
City of Vienna	4582	9 April	.....
*City of Lahore	5376	16 April	14 „
City of Benares	6978	.....	23 „
*City of Birmingham	7475	7 May	5 May
*City of Sparta	5416	17 „	15 „
City of Manchester	6551	.....	21 „
City of York	7610	.....	31 „
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	12 June
City of London	9030	.....	19 July

* Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	£st.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,031	449	809
Liverpool	695	957	452	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE of CHARGE.

The Fares & Berths include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Sales and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co. Ltd.

PAINTS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by

MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING, of London & Bristol, can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyeni	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Soerabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yiehlo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

Carlton House, Ostram Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Ceylon,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Illiya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Mutebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD, BOMBAY. Acting Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906, Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	„ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 8,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a. for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed when it does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STEINGFELLOW, Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE ..... £ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE: 16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

BOMBAY RACES, 1913.

There are no better Field Glasses in the world than those known as the GOERZ TRIEDER and the EMILE BUSCH BINOCULARS.

They are made for the Marine Service, for the Field and for the Theatre. Wonderful qualities, and the most extensive field of view, make them transcendentally perfect for use on the Race Course. They are as different to the ordinary field glass as a diamond is to a bit of glass.

There are many imitations of these excellent Prism binoculars offered at about a third of the price and under strikingly fancy names intended to conceal their origin, but which only prove their illegitimacy and orphanism. Such imitation may be accepted, therefore, as mere contrivances manufactured solely for the purpose of use as successful "Catch-pennies."

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS AND OPTICIANS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO., 105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments, received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms, WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTEES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock. Soft shell Almonds and Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Chestnuts and Malaca Raisins, and Greek Figs.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S ENERGICAL SYRUP,

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

GRAHAM'S

FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

MONGINI BROTHERS CAKE SPECIALITIES.

From 1lb. and upwards may be had Fresh daily if ordered before

GATEAU YOLANDA—(a Lemon Tea Cake.)
GATEAU CAPRICE—(Chocolate Flake Cake.)
GATEAU CONVERSATION—(Custard Cream Cake.)
GATEAU NOISETTE—(Hazelnut Praline Cake.)
GATEAU JAPONAIS—(Pineapple Iced Cake.)
GATEAU MOKA—(Coffee Cream Cake.)
GATEAU IDEAL—(Cream Pastry Cake.)
GATEAU FLAMANDE—(Lemon and Almond Cake.)
GATEAU SUBLIME—(Very light apricot-flavoured Cake.)
GATEAU St. HONORE—(Whipped-cream Cake.)

MONGINI BROTHER

CHURCH GATE STREET.

Telephone No. 325. Telegram.—MONGINI, Bom

THE PERIL OF THE ORIEN

The abiding peril of the orient is FEVER and its attendant dangers. At the first sign of FEVER, AGUE, or INFLUENZA, take Batliwala's Ague Mixture or Pills, Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, in weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobieitch, etc., in a day, Ans. 4 each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.

WORLI, LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE. 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AT:—
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID UP ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shiply and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart,
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	...	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	...	„ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	...	„ 17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. SOAHASHI, Manager.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF I... AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHART...

CAPITAL ...
RESERVE FUND ...
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ...

HEAD OFFICE, 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Ilo Ilo	Pukar
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Soerabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Sharping
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Medan	Yokohama
Hankow	New York	

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay,
Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p. m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Full Paid) ... ... Rbls. 25,000,000 = say £...
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Ottoman Government) Keeping Taels ... ... = 5,500,000 = say £...
Reserve Fund ... ... = 12,500,000 = say £...

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Ashkabad	Hankow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Petrograd
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Jalouta	Moscow	Vladivostok
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and ... thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on ... Rs. 1 lac, above that by special ... Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on ... Bills of Exchange purchased, ... on approved ... and all other ... business transacted.

H. S. ...
Manager.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorials, Affidavits, and Powers of Attorney, Wills, Deeds of Partnership, Articles of Association, Deeds of Gift, Mortgage, Lease, Bonds, Agreements, and all other Drafts.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the office of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd., is REMOVED to Hamjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, where all communications from this date should be addressed.

By Order,
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Scottish Education Society, will be held in the vestry of S. Andrew's Church, on MONDAY, the 13th January, 1913, at 7 p.m., for the purpose of authorizing the Trustees of the Society to execute on behalf of the Society, the lease of certain plots in the Agripada Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust.

J. CAMERON,
Hony. Secretary.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

CONTRACT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the undermentioned 3 Contracts will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 P. M., on THURSDAY, the 6th February, 1913.

Forms of "TENDERS" and "SCHEDULE" can be had on application in writing to the Undersigned on payment of Re. 1 for each contract, which must invariably accompany the application, without which it will not be attended to.

CONTRACT NO. 1.

For the supply of Barley, Bran, Gram, Kulthi, Linseed, Oats, Oil-cake and Salt, from 1st April to 30th September, 1913.

CONTRACT NO. 2.

For the supply of Petty Stores from 1st April, 1913, to 31st March, 1914.

CONTRACT NO. 3.

For selling by auction on commission at Poona cast-horses of this Depot from 1st April, 1913, to 31st March, 1914.

F. D. HUNT, Major, A. V. C.,
Offg. Sapit, Remount Depot, Ahmednagar.

THE NATIONAL FINANCING AND COMMISSION CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST STATUTORY MEETING of the above Corporation, will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 75, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 9th January, 1913, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Director's Report.
2. To elect Directors of the Corporation as all the present Directors retire but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditor or Auditors, and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
C. I. PAREKH & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd December, 1912.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 249 of 1911.

BRAISHANKER NANABHAI and another ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

GORDHANDAS GOKULDAS TEJPAL ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 20th day of November, 1911, the following immovable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court, at his office, in the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of January, 1913, at the hour of half-past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title, and interest of the 1st plaintiff and the defendant abovenamed in all those five pieces or parcels of land or ground formed into one plot of land and made into a garden together with all houses, sheds, buildings, outhouses, stables and other erections standing thereon, and all trees, plants, shrubs and other crops growing thereon situate, lying and being at Mahaluxmi, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2993 3-4 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by a passage half of which belongs to the premises under description, on the West by a passage whole of which belongs to the premises under description and beyond that the land belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Co., on the North by the property of Nanabhai Vatchraj, and on the South by the property of Manjibhai Hari, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 336,231 423, 115, 145, 158, 174, 351, new Nos. 4114, 3901, 4066, A1 4 1K 2 G 1 L,

12846, ——— and New Survey Nos. ———
12943, 13208, 839

1 H and 2, 5 A 5 O 4 2 ———, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under F Ward Nos. 7513 (4) and 7499 (3), and Street Nos. 1110 A and 1066 B.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdhardal, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 19th day of December, 1912.

J. E. MODI,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.

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Vocalists.....Mrs. WATSON, and Capt. ERIE DRUMMOND.
Violin .....Miss GEDGE.
Piano .....Mrs. MILLARD.
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MONDAY, JANUARY 20TH, 1913, at 9-30 P. M.
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Mrs. SWAN.
Mr. G. W. JOHNSON.
Mr. C. W. HOPKINSON.
Cello: Signor MORI.
Violin: Mr. C. W. HOPKINSON.
Recitation: Mr. HAROLD CIRCUIT.
Accompanist: Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE.
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Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th day of January, 1913, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at their rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the effects of the late Mr. Salebhai Abdoolabhai, such as silk and cotton wearing apparels, embroidered caps, copper pots, lot of umbrella handles, one lot of porcelain-ware, chairs, tables, cupboards, hanging and table lamps, iron safe, gold and silver ornaments, gold and pearl nose rings, gold rings, earrings, bangles, gold toolsipatt, necklaces, silver and metal watches, bangles, anklets, and necklaces, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above effects are on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th January, 1913.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Goods, Grain Sweeping, etc.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 13th January, 1913, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweeping, and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 14th January, 1913, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

14 cases whiskey and liqueur, lubricating oil, cycle accessories, show cards, glass vials, steel joists, C. Lasanders cigarettes, soap, empty gas cylinder, fire bricks, woollen yarn, stationery and rubber rings, wheat, betelnut, clover, tamarind and rapeseed, iron nails, empty casks and waste paper, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIP'S FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th January, 1913, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), in the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon:—

A quantity of old stores, ship's requisites, fittings, etc., consisting of old canvas, canvas cutting, old flags, old ropes, brass, copper, lead, and wooden fittings, broken glass and crockeryware, hats, Europe rope, knives, carpets, old troops mess utensils, leather belting, rubber cuttings, ironware, and miscellaneous other articles.

Purchasers will have to pay whatever Custom's duty, etc., that may be and clear the goods within ten days from the date of auction.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th January, 1913.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "South House" near the Art School and Indo-British Institution, Hornby Road, opposite Jaffer Sulleman's Charitable Dispensary, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, dining table, arms and without armchairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing-room suite, drawing-room cabinets, glass door almyrahs handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, chest of drawers, teapoys, screens, writing tables, book presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, utensils, and garden pots, etc., etc., the property of a Lady going home.

The property of one another Gentleman.

One second-hand English built brougham on C.-Spring by Morgan and Co., London, with a chestnut waler gelding very strong and fast in harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M., (S. T.).

1 Handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 Second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 Bay Arab horse, punch cullian, 14—2 1-2 6 years, goes well in harness.
2 Ladies' and two Gents' saddles and one Lady's bicycle.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Landed Property, at Mazagon.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Mr. Vithaldas Vanmalidas, Bai Mahalaxmibai, daughter of Vithaldas Vanmalidas and Hariwalabhdas Becher, the Executors and Executrix of the last will and testament of Gordhandas Vanmalidas, and on account and at the risk of Abdul Tyab Hyderalli, the mortgagor the following property:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground formerly a portion of one of the Mazagon estates, called the Farm of Poshkhari of Bnandarwada, together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-house or bungalow, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mazagon, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 726 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 22, New No. 16,251, Old Survey No. 57, New Survey No. 3,623, and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 4,769 (1), and Street No. 20, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by Mazagon Road, on or towards the west and south by the property of the Lessors D. B. Chitnis and Motilal Dalpatram, and on or towards the north by the covered and uncovered parts of the common passage called Hamingway Road.

Secondly.—A moiety of all that piece or parcel of land situate at Mazagon, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 43 square yards and bearing New Survey No. 3,622 and bounded on the east, north and west by the property of the said D. B. Chitnis and Motilal Dalpatram Desai, and on the south partly by the property of Archbishop of Bombay, and partly by the land of the said Lessors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga, and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office at Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 9th January, 1913.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9¼ inch by 4½ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred
9¼ inch by 4½ inch...Annas 14 per ,,
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of 8 per 1,000.
5 13/16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand.
If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.
All prices for cash only and carriage extra.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX, CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JAN. 7.] BOMBAY, JAN. 8.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	75 3-3		un chgd
3 do. Rentes	89 1-4		un chgd
4½ do. Sterling Loan	91 3-16		un chgd
do. do. Gov. securities	63 5-8		un chgd
Bar silver in London Spot	29 3-8	1-16	
do. 2 months' accpt.	29 3-8	1-16	
Bar silver in New York	63 3-4	1-8	
Sovereigns on London at Paris	25·18	·2	
do. do. at Berlin	20·47	·2	
do. do. New York	4·86 1-4		un chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	5	since	
do. Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight	4 1-2		un chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight	4 3-16		1-16
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 1-8		un chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 1-8		un chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	3 1-4		un chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	3 5-8		un chgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by small supplies.

Bar Gold, ... 77·8 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1·3 29-32 unchgd.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—Easier. Good business done

Spot ... Barely steady

Futures ... Firm but not active

Manchester ... 12,000 bales.

Total sales ... Held on speculation and for Export ... 1,500 "

Imports ... 2,000 "

Mid-Americans ... 7·06—07

Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 10·60—05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May.-June
6·80	6·79	6·78	6·76	6·75
—07	—06	—05	—06	—16
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug. Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
6·73	6·70	6·60	6·43	
—05	—04	—03	—01	

New York 11 a.m., March 12·56 May. 12·57.

New York official Noon call Mar. 12·47 May. 12·48

New Orleans 10 a.m. March 12·77 May. 12·61.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	50,000
Receipts at ,, last year	87,000
Exports to Great Britain	20,000
Exports to Continent	12,000
Spot Cotton	12·20 unchgd

Futures—Month of Mar. 12·53—04 } Declined early owing to longs unloading and advanced later partially on covering.

Futures—Month of May. 12·53—04

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	13 unchgd
Futures month of Mar.	12·75—05
Futures month of May.	12·79—05
Tone of Spot Cotton	Steady.

Liverpool, Jan. 7.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings—Firm. Fair business.

Tone Cloths ... Quiet but steady.

Weft American "54" ... 12 1-4

Weft Egyptian "80" ... 18 1-2

Tone—Yarn—Market quiet.

Weft Egyptian "32" ... 12 1-4

Twist "32" W T C ... 10 3-4

Twist "32" B ... 11 1-4

Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch ... 14

Twist "36" W T C ... 11

Twist "36" B ... 11 1-2

Twist "42" ... 12 1-2

Twist American "60" ... 17

Twist Egyptian "60" ... 17 3-8

Twist Egyptian "80" ... 24

Grey shirtings 39 in. by 37 1-2 38 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Hea ing ... 7 9

" " 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13-8 lbs 8 7

White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Kanze 3 0 3-4

" Mull 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends ... 2 4 1-2

" Shirtings 32-36 in. by 42 yds Liepmans No 1540 ... 12 9 1-4

40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11 5-8

Geo Mayall's Yarn ... 11 3-8

F. G. F. Tinnevely C I F—Liverpool ... 6 3-4

Buyers or Sellers ... ... Nominal.

Months ... ... Jan.-Feb.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal

Do. Months— ... ...

Do. Name of Ports— ... ...

Wheat White Karachi ... ... 39 1-2 unchgd

Do. Months ... ... Jan.-Feb.

Do. Name of Ports—Hull—Dose.

Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 39 1-4—1-8

Do Months— ... Jan.-Feb.—Hull—Sellers

Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Barletta Russo—62 1-2lb ... 36 1-4 +3-4

Do. Months— ... Jan.—Sellers—Firm.

Australian Wheat.— ... 37 1-2—Jan. Feb. buyers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ... 50 1-4+1-4

Do. Months— ... Jan-Feb.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal

Do. Months— ... .

Do. Name of Ports,— ... .

Brown Cawnpore ... Nominal

Do. Months— ... .

Do. Name of Ports.— ... .

Tone—Firmer.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 43 5-8—5-8

Do. Months— ... March-May

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done.

Tone—Quiet.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 42 3-4—1-4

Do. Months— ... Jan.-Feb.

Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... 25 15 0 + 0 1 0

Jan.-Feb.—Hull—Sellers—Firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 12 5-8 unchgd

SUGAR—

Pure Bather ... ... fs 8 1-4d—1-2d

Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Dull.

METALS—

Copper Braziers ... £ 88 1-2—1-4

Yellow Metal ... £ 7 3-8 unchgd

Standard Copper G M B ... £ 75 3-4—1-8

FREIGHTS—

Coals—Cardiff, to Bombay Canal ... 13-6 Nominal.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 12 6 3-4—3-4d.

Do. Months of Shipment ... Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.

Tone—Dull. Slightly easier.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... 12s 6 unchgd

Do Months of Shipments ... Feb.-Mar.—Sellers.

Tone—No demand.

German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 2 1-4—1-4d.

Months of Shipments ... Jan.—Sellers

9 7 3-4—1-4d.—May—Sellers

Tone.—Very quiet. Prices in buyers' favor.

M A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 13 11 1-4—3-4

Months of Shipments ... Mar-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone—Easier. Very little doing.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 12 6 unchgd.

Month of Shipments ... Dec.—Value.

Tone—Quiet

Java Sugar—Practically nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [8TH JAN., 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
14 Bundles	Rs. 35,000	Busreh	Comptoir National

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 6th Jan. 1913

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	68	80,630
B. B. and C. I. Railway	42	50,976

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The tone of the market is steadier but rates are almost unchanged. T. T. is quoted 1s 4 1 16 and Demand 1s 4 3-32. There has been a small enquiry for Bank remittance. Private bills are still very scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 1-16d
Demand Drafts	1s. 4 3-32
Credits 5 months' sight	1s. 4 3-32.
Do. do forward	1s. 4 11-32d. 13th Jan.
Do. do France	171 3-4
Do. do Marks	139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	152 3-4
Shanghai ,,	212
Japan ,,	148 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 94 3-4 for Cash and 94 7-8 for the Settlement and has been irregular during the day, rates having advanced 1 16 early in the morning and subsequently declining to 94 11-16 and 94 13-16. A moderate business has been done, and closing quotations are as under.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 94 12 0
1st Settlement	,, 94 15 0

BULLION :—

Yesterday bar silver in London closed 1 16 higher for ready and forward, at 29 3-8 for both positions. The rise is said to be due to small supplies. New York was 1 8 up at 63 3-4. The local market has fluctuated slightly during the day and a moderate business has been done. Rates close as under for all deliveries. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Sov Gold	Rs. 23 15 0
Australian ,,	,, 23 15 0
Sovereigns ,,	,, 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)	
Ready	,, 73 0 0
1st Settlement	,, 73 6 0
2nd Settlement	,, 73 11 0
Silver (cum duty)	
Ready	,, 82 6 0
1st Settlement	,, 82 12 0
2nd Settlement	,, 83 1 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

A further small decline of a few points is advised in the American markets. The difficulties regarding a satisfactory conclusion of the Peace Conference is affecting the market, but latest telegrams of the conference report the outlook as more hopeful. There was little change in the local market on opening this morning. Prices were a trifle easier in some cases, but neither buyers nor sellers were inclined to operate at all freely. At Colaba some business was done in Oomras and in the bazaar good Broach was in request. The Tone of the market is steadier at the close and good Broach has been done at Rs. 323.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand, which holders are meeting freely.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	335-6 March.
Good M. G. Broach	Rs.	323 ,,
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hinganghat	,,	336 Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	,,	333 ,,
Fine M. G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	,,	326 ,,
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	,,	318 ,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	,,	303 ,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	,,	293 ,,
Fine M. G. Bengal	,,	281 ,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals	,,	269 1-2 Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	Quiet Steady
Estimated Sales	10,000 bales.
Total Imports	11,000 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr
6·82 +02	6·81 +02	6·80 +02
Apr.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6·78 +02	6·77 +02	6·75 +02
July-August.	Aug.-Sept	Sept-Oct.
6·72 +02	6·62 +02	6·45 +02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet,

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 3 0 B.T.
Apl-May	,, 9 1 0 S.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May	Rs. 8 5 6 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	,, 7 10 0 B T
Yellow ,, ,,	,, 8 6 0 ,,

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Firm.

Bold White 85 D.G. ... Rs. 58 8 0

Mimbara ... ... ,, 59 8 0

Black Kutni ... ... ,, 48 8 0

Red Khandwa ... ,, 54 0 0

POPPYSEED

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready ... ,, Rs. 12 13 0 B T

CASTORSEED.

Tone—Steadier. We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 39 0 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 26 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steadier.

We quote :—

Bold ... ... Rs. 46 0 0

Small ... ... ,, 45 0 0

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 11 0 B T

WHEAT :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 6 6 B T

White Delhi Apl.-May ... ,, 5 8 3 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,737 1-2
Bank of India	65
Eastern Bank	04
Indian Specie	72

MILLS.

David	500
Kohinoor	805
Manockji Petit	3,150
New Great Eastern	267 1-2
Standard	1,405
Sun Mill	135

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	176
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	181
Bombay S S Ordy	270
Colaba Land and Mill	1,005
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	21 3-4
Treacher and Co	487 1-2
Tata Iron and Steel Co Pref.	173

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley 570

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	...	25,605 bales.
Wheat	...	17,219 owts.
Linseed	...	1,603 ,,
Rapeseed	...	14 ,,
Gingellyseed	...	24,400 ,,
Poppyseed	...	28 ,,
Groundnuts	...	10,746 ,,
Castorseed	...	3,005 ,,
Rice	...	17,291 ,,
Myrabollams	...	6,755 ,,
Cottonseed	...	40,113 ,,
Mowraseed	...	473 ,,
Gram	...	10,813 ,,
Joowar	...	4,961 ,,
Maize	...	213 ,,
Barley	...	534 ,,

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	54,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain	...	26,000 do.
Exports to Continent	...	12,000 do.
Spot Cotton at New York	...	13·20
Future Cotton at New York—Mar.	...	12·53—4
Future Cotton at New York—May	...	12·53

Tone Market at closing Spot—Steady—Futures—Steady

General Tone Market opened:—Lower and advanced on foreign buying, later declined on partially under realizing.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	...	13
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Mar.	...	12·73— 7
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May.	...	12·79— 5
Opening Tone of Market—Closed—Steady.		
Total Stock at U. S. Ports	...	} Delayed in transit.
Total Stock at U. S. Ports	...	
Interior Towns	...	
Stock in London	...	

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened

for spot	...	Steady
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures	...	do
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indian	...	do.
Total Day's Sales	...	12,000 bales.
Sales on speculation and export	...	1,500 do
Total Sales of Surat	...	.....
Total Day's Imports	...	2,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown	...	10d
Mid American at Liverpool	...	7·06—7

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C.

Liverpool—

Jan.-Feb.	...	6·80—7
Feb-Mar.	...	6·79—6
Mar-Apl.	...	6·78—5
Apl.-May	...	6·76—6
May-June	...	6·75—6
June-July	...	6·74—5
July-Aug.	...	6·70—4
Aug.-Sept.	...	6·60—3
Sept.-Oct.	...	6·43—1

MANCHESTER, Jan. 7.

YARNS.

Geo. Mayalls Yarns	...	11 3-8
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills)	...	11 1-2
Weft 54 American	...	12 5-8
Weft 80 Egyptian	...	18
Weft 32's do	...	14 5-8
Twist 36 do	...	10 7-8
Twist 42 do	...	12 1-8
Twist American 60	...	14 1-8
Twist Egyptian 60	...	17 1-8
Twist Egyptian 80	...	20
Tone of Fine Yarns	...	Firm

Piece Goods :—Firm and fair enquiry.

Fair enquiry for Shirting Dhooties.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Apl.-May—Ldn.—45 9 Sellers.

Do. Bombay ex-ship (per 416lbs) ...Jan.-Feb.—Dunkirk—50 3 ,,

Do. La Plata...Jan.-Feb.—Hamburg—42 7 1-2 ,,

Do. Tone of Market at close ... Buyers for lower rates.

Do. Tendency of the Market ... do

Linseed Oil Spot Pipes. Jan.—£24. 5-0 ,,

do ...Mar.-Apr.—£24-0-0 ,,

Poppyseed. Canal...Jan.-Feb.—Hamburg 63 3 ,,

Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship ...Jan.-Feb.—Antwerp 50 6 ,,

Do. Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ...ship...Jan.-Feb—Antwerp— Nomi

Do. Ferozepore usual bold ... Jan.-Feb—Antwerp— Nomi

Do. Tone of Market at close ... Steady

Cotton seed. Bombay parcels ... Jan.-Feb.—Hull—25-14-0— ,,

Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet

Gingelly seed. Bombay 15 p.c....Jan.-Feb.—London 60 9 ,,

Wheat. Choice white Karachi ...Jan.-Feb.—London—39 6 ,,

Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) ...Jan.-Feb.—London 39 3 ,,

Do. Club No. 2 ...Jan.-Feb.—London—39 6 ,,

Do. Choice white Delhi ... . ,,

Do. Tone of Market at Close... ... Steady

Do. South Australian ... ...No sellers

Do. Rozario Santa Fe 62 lbs ... do

Do. Red Graded American per central Jan.— ... 7 5 1-4

LONDON, Jan. 7.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg ...Jan.—9 2 1-4 —Sellers

German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg ...Feb.—9 5 1-2 —Sellers

,, Closing Tone of Market ... Quiet.

German Granulated C. and F. India, (double Bags) Jan.Feb.— 12 1 1-2—Sellers

German Granulated C. and F. India. (double Bags) Feb.-Mar.— 12 4 1-2—Sellers

German Closing Tone Market ... ... Quiet

Austrian Crystals B. E. B. C. and F. India ...Jan.-Feb.—12 5 1-4 —Sellers

Austrian Crystals B. E. B. C. and F. India ...Feb.-Mar.—12 5 1-4 —Sellers

Do. closing Tone of Market.— Quiet

Mauritius Crystals...Jan.— 12 6 —Sellers

,, Closing Tone of Market Steady

E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— Jan.-Feb—13 6 —Sellers

E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags— Feb-Mar.—13 6 —Sellers

Do. Closing Tone of Market ... Quiet

LONDON, Jan. 7.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ... Jan.—12 Sellers

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ... June-Dec.—10 8 1-4

Java sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ... Jan.—12 1 1-2

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ... June-Dec.—10 9 3-4

Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... Jan.—13 5 1-2

Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... June-Dec.—11 11 1-4

Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi Jan.—13 7

Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi —June-Dec.—12 0 3-4

Closing Tone of Market ... } Quiet

Special Feature ... ... } With little doing

LONDON, Jan. 7.

METALS.

		£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B	...	76	7	6
,, Best English Selected	...	81	15	0
,, Braziers	...	87	10	0
,, Tone of Market	...	Quiet		
Hard Spelter	...	28	0	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	...	233	0	0
Yellow Metal	...	7	3-8	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G. G. B 1, p.c. F O B Lpool	...	12	10	0
Belgium Iron Bar No. 2 ,,	...	6	1	0
Pig Iron, No. 3 Cleveland	...	3	7	9
,, ,, No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro	...	3	8	9
,, ,, Gartsherrie	...	4	3	0
Lead Pig English	...	18	10	0
Silver, Spot	...	29	3-8	
,, 2 months hence	...	29	3-8	
,, Tone of Market	...	Steady		
Special Feature—	...	.....		

LONDON, Jan. 7.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot 29 3-8

Silver 2 months 29 3-8

,, Closing Tone of Market— Steady

,, Tendency, etc, of the Market—Sellers holding for higher prices

Rentes 3 per cent ... £ 89 1-2

Consols 2 1-2 per cent ... £ 75 3-8

Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent £ 91 1-8

Sterling loan ... £ 91 1-8

Govt Securities, 3 per cent £ 78

Rupee Paper 3 1-4 per cent £ 63 5-8

Bar Gold per oz ... ... 77·9

Opening Tone of Finance Market— Steady

Closing ,, ,, — do

Bank of England Rate of Discount is 5 per cent

Exchange on India 30 Days Sight. 1 3 29-32

London at Paris Fcs ... 25·18

Berlin cheques on London Mks ... 20·47

New York (Demand Bills) dols ... 4 83 3-8

Interest day to day loans ... 3

,, 7 days Market loans ... 3 3-4

Discount Bank Bills 3 months sight. 4 1-4

,, ,, 6 ,, ,, 4 1-16

Fine Trade Bills 3 months ... 5 1-8

,, ,, 6 ,, ... 5 1-8

LONDON, Jan. 7.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

General Tone of Market—

Quiet for fine qualities, lower qualities firm.

Crossbreds Medium—Easier tendency.

RUBBER.

Fine Hard Para Rubber—Jan.-Feb.—4 6 1-2—Sellers

General Tone of Market ... ... Quiet

Liverpool, Jan. 8.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	10,000
Tone of Market	steady.

Futures.	Latest closing.	To-days opening.
Jan.-Feb.	6·80	6·81
Feb.-Mar.	6·79	6·80
Mar.-Apl.	6·78	6·79
Apl.-May	6·76	6·77
May-June	6·75	6·76
June-July	6·73	6·74
July-Aug.	6·70	6·71
Aug.-Sept.	6·60	6·61
Sep.-Oct.	6·43	6·44

Prices at 10·5 a. m.

CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LD.

The net profit of the Credit Bank of India, Ld., for the year ended 31st December 1912, including the sum of Rs.3,140-14-9 brought forward, amounts to Rs. 78,854-0-9. An ad-interim dividend at the rate of 6 1-4 per cent. per annum was paid for the half-year ended 30th June 1912, which absorbed Rs. 30,102-1-0; and Rs. 4,000 was written off towards preliminary expenses, leaving a balance of Rs. 44,474-11-9 available for disposal.

DAILY EXPORTS—JAN. 8.

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia—s 1,620 owts barley, Ralli Bros; 8 bales hemp, D Ludha; 65 bales hemp, G Virjhe and Co; 3 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 1 case chutney, King King and Co; 30 cases mother of pearl shells, R Molchand and Co; 18 cases mica, S Dadabhoy; 110 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co; 6 bales hides R M Kooka; 13 cases bales wax, N Yessof and Co; 2 bales carpets, H Bakarbhoys and Co; 7 bales gunny cutting, E Hayim.

FOR NEW YORK.

Macedonia s—2 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Rosaburgh s—2,001 owts groundnuts. L Pragjie.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Navarra—s 550 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,000 owts gingellyseed, 16,070 owts groundnuts and 2,000 owts castorseed, K Devchand, 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 90 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Moltvefels—s 340 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,000 owts crushed bones, E C Nanji; 4 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Ostmark s—2,000 owts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Ostmark s—2,000 owts gingellyseed B S Lloyd and Co; 2,001 owts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 964 owts gingellyseed, John Fachiri.

Moltkefels s—1,000 gingellyseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Navaka s—530 bales cotton, Prierds Saone and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ostmark s—15 bales hemp, and 55 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co; 2 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 105 owts gum, P Jethabhoy; 2,500 1-2 owts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Gymeric s—258 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 810 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Sicilia s—2 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bregenz s—110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 owts gum, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Sicilia s—35 bales cotton, W Pavri and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sicilia s—256 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton, The N F and C Corporation Ltd.

FOR KOBE.

Banca s—200 bales cotton. E Spinner and Co; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,000 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 1,500 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

THE "Pall Mall Magazine" has changed hands, the new proprietors being Messrs. Iliffe and Sons, Ltd. It is their aim to produce a distinctive magazine, "intelligent, entertaining and informative, in a word, the magazine of to-day." The new number is a decided improvement on its predecessors and more nearly resembles the "Century" than any English magazine.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name, and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SMITH—January 1, at Rawalpindi, wife of C. T. Marshall Smith, 87th Punjabis, a daughter.

DEATH.

GIFFARD—December 30, at Saharanpur, from enteric, Gordon Cyrmi hael, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Giffard, of Bournemouth. age 18.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p. m.

Concert at the Princess Victoria Mary Ladies' Gymkhana in aid of the Red Crescent Society Fund.

"Maidania." 5-30 p.m. to 11-30 p.m.

Willison's Tented Shows at "Maidanis," 9 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, three snows nightly,

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 12 p.m.

Maxim :—"Resolve to perform what you ought. Perform without fail what you resolve."—B. Franklin.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arabia," with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo, left Aden as 6 p.m. on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Macedonia" will leave Bombay harbour at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-1.
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbalpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	5-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Mainad Express ...	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guserat Mail	3-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)		12-0

MUSIC AT "MAIDANIA."—By kind permission of Officers Commanding and Officers, the band of the 7th Princess Royals Dragoon Guards will play the following programme of music at Maidania this evening under the direction of Mr. C. Cornfield, L. R. A. M., bandmaster :—

First programme.

March ...	Old Comrades
Valse ...	Comedie D' Amour
Grand Selection ...	Faust
...	The Jock's Patrol
Three Dances ...	Tom Jones
Selection ...	Princess Caprice
Idyl ...	The Whistler and his Dog.
	Teike
	Colin
	Gounod
	Godfrey
	German
	Vail
	Pryor

Second Programme.

March of the Peers F...	Iolanthe
Valse ...	Barcarolle
Overture ...	Der Vreyschutz
Egyptian Serenade. Amira ...	
Excerpts ...	From Das Rheingold
Idyl ...	An Evening Breeze
Selection ...	The Gon Doliers
	Sullivan
	Vetres
	Weber
	Lincke
	Wagner
	Laugey
	Sullivan

HAJEES' HOME-COMING.—The period of Haj being over the Haj pilgrims are now returning to Bombay from Jeddah. The Government of India have received a telegraphic message from H. B. M. Consul at the latter port, stating that there were about five hundred destitute pilgrims there, who were dying at the rate of twenty a day from starvation and exposure. The cause appears to be shortness of funds.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per s. s. "Pandua" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. on Friday the 10th January. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer—Mails for Singapur, China, and Japan per s. s. "Totoni Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. on Friday the 10th January.

THE ANCHOR LINE.—We have received a copy of the Anchor Line handbook, a well-prepared production, nicely printed and illustrated, which is a compendium of information about this popular line. It contains the fullest information covering dates of sailings, and every other possible matter with which the traveller can be concerned. Dates of sailings are also given on the last sheet of the Anchor Line calendar, which well printed in colours with reproductions of pictures of ships at sea would be an ornament to any office.

MESSRS. BANA AND CO.'s PERFUMES.—Messrs R. H. Bana and Co., of Navsari, the well-known perfumers have sent us samples of their scent sachets, perfume in bottles and a most remarkable bouquet, the flowers in which are prepared by a special process and retain their fresh appearance for years. There is no mistake about the perfumes; they retain their potency even when left uncorked. We imagine Messrs. Bana's manufactures are in great demand both in Navsari and in Bombay, where the firm deals in essences, soap and sauce, as well as in perfumes.

BOMBAY INQUESTS.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A MOTOR-CAR.

The Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, yesterday, held an inquest at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of a Hindu lift-man, named Panchoo Satan (35), who was knocked down on the 31st ultimo by a motor-car in which Mr. A. Turner Laing, of Messrs Turner Hoare and Co., was being driven along Church Gate-street. The chauffeur was one Nazimuddin. The deceased was with another man when they encountered the car. The chauffeur blew the horn and the two separated. The deceased moved to the left but grew confused and ran to the right again, with the result that he was knocked down and the front wheel passed over his foot. The car was travelling slowly as the street was very crowded. The deceased was put into a victoria and taken to the Goculdas Hospital for treatment, where he died on the 7th inst. from tetanus.

The jury returned a verdict of death from tetanus following injuries caused by deceased's being accidentally knocked down by a motor-car.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, held last evening, with Mr. C. N. Mehta the president, in the chair, the business transacted was mainly restricted to the formal official work of the Committee.

HAVE YOU THELMA? This is the question we hear many times a day from admirers of good perfume. CHELMA has more admirers than the most popular young lady. At MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S, Crawford Market, Bombay.

SPORTING NEWS.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

The Blackheath Gold Medal.

The Royal Bombay Golf Club commenced its annual competition for the Blackheath Gold Challenge Medal on Wednesday morning, when thirty-four entries were received. A Senior and Junior handicap competition is being held at the same time. Owing to the very bad state of the second green, the course was altered for this competition

FOR

Strength and Blood use the pure Greek Grape Wines & Brandies.

Which have gained the *Highest Prizes* (GRAND PRIX) in recent Exhibitions of Paris 1900, Liege 1905. Bordeaux 1907, Bruxelles 1910, for their excellent qualities.

	Per Bottle Rs. a.
DESERT AND MEDICAL WINES.	
Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old	2 14
" Empress Sweet, Vintage 1884	5 8
Saravalle, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality	2 11
Malvasia, White	2 15
Malvasia Gutland. Red, Sweet Wines very very old	3 0
" White do do	3 12
Port Wine, White old dry...	2 0
Port Wine, Red	2 0
Moscato, very old, light flavoured	2 4
TABLE WINES	
Mores, Vin de table, Red...	1 10
Domestica, Vin de table. Red	1 13
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	2 0
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)...	2 15
Mores, Vin de table, White	1 11
Domestica, Vin de table, White	2 0
SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.	
Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage 1884	5 8
Marsala de l'Achaia	1 12
Malaga de l'Achaia	1 12
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1 9
SUPERIOR BRANDIES.	
Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	4 8
" 1895 (two crown)	5 8
" 1890 (Princes)...	7 0
" 1887 (Royal)	7 8

SOLE IMPORTERS

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.

20 ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

...e B I S N Company's steamer Kola 570 tons, ...n a G R Elton will sail to-day for Basreh via ...shri &c., with a general cargo and 6 cabin and ...deck passengers.

...e Rubattino, Line steamer Ischia 2,480 tons, ...ain G Belseta, sailed on Wednesday for Kobe ...with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

...e Austrian Lloyd S N Company's steamer E F ...rand 3,906 tons, Captain P A Rave sailed on ...nesday for Kabe &c., with a general cargo and ...engers.

...e Clan Line steamer Clan Macnale, 2,957 tons, ...ain J B Green, will sail to-day for Chittagong ...the same bottom cargo.

...e steamer Berkesefals 3,545 tons, Captain M ...Briden sailed on Wednesday for Calcutta ...ballast.

...e B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Okhla 3436 ..., Captain A. F. W. Hitchings arrived in Bom...harbour on Wednesday from Rangoon 28th ...ber with a general cargo.

...e B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Baroda 1898 ..., Captain C. S. Penny, will sail to-day for ...shits with a general cargo and passengers.

...e B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Surada 3400 ..., Captain F. Alton sailed on Wednesday for ...utta with ballast.

...e B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka 759 ..., Captain W. Moxon arrived in Bombay harbour ...Wednesday from Karachi via Coast ports with a ...eral Cargo 440 passengers.

...e Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer Subadar ... tons, Captain H. J. Crebliz sailed on Wednes... for Calcutta via coast ports with a general ... and 9 passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JAN. 8.

...	3513 Batcham ...	P & O Co
...	3794 Potter ...	P & O Co
...	1899 peany ...	Barea ... 9-1-13
		M M & Co
McNaughton	3103 McPherson ...	J F and Co
...	4785 Hickey ...	Shanghai ... 23-1-13
...	2519 arc ...	T M & Co
...	703 Moxon ...	M M & Co
...	2,252 saunders ...	T M & Co
...	1417 Boon ...	Arab Strs Ltd
...	910 Manley ...	M M and Co
...	? ... Comdr Mahlis ...	Turkish G Boat
...	250 Nacoda ...	Persian Govt
...	911 Murch ...	Persian Gulf ... Bo & P S N Co
...	3436 Hitchings ...	M M & Co
...	3860 S mith ...	W & A G & Co
...	2826 Harrison ...	Morison & Co
...	2491 Llewellin ...	Aden ... P & O Co
...	3087 Crebbin ...	Co'cutta ... T M & Co
...	860 Kandiea ...	P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JAN. 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
2847	Millisen ...			T M & Co
3700	Beam ...	Shanghai ...	15-1...	
				P & O Co
2953	Green ...	Chittagong ...	8-1	
				J Finlay & oC
3329	Poplam ...	Port Said ...	13-1 ...	
				W & A G & Co
1899	Batter ...			M M and oC
2464	Mocker ...	Kobe ...	10-1 ...	
2061	Peter ...			T M & Co
3054	Schanider ...	Hamburg ...	7-1-13	
				W & A Graham & Co
2726	Robe ...			M M & Co
2993	Folhan ...	K o e ac ...	6-1-13 ...	
				T M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Lord Ormonde ...	2533	Grivon ...		M M & Co
Bengasa ...	3860	A perth ...	A Diay S NCo	
Gymarco ...	2598	Revel ...	Genoa ...	13-3 ...
				W & A G & C.
Isabia ...	2481	Belsito Kobe ...		R Line
Basilia ...	3127	Mazanzini ...	Genoa ...	15-1 ... R Line
Urbina ...	3383	Rosit ...		M M & Co
H F Ferdinand ...	3906	Lecur ...	Kobe ...	A L S N Co
Montenfels ...	3323	Wallipord ...	Karachi ...	12-1
				W P A Graham & Co
City of Paris ...	5915	Campbell &c ...		K N & Co
Macedonia ...	5245	Bennett ...	London ...	11-1-13
				P & O Co
Ko'a ...	570	Elton ...	Basreh ...	M M and Co
Manauri ...	2042	Gore ...	Jeddah ...	
				B & P S N Co
Atavi ...	2334	Gray ...	Jeddah ...	3-1 ... B & P S N Co

P & O Dock

...	1815	Beeching ...	Repairing ...	J M & Co
				M W D
...	448	Ebram ...	Repairing ...	Bo S N Co Ld
...	699	Faki ...	N F ... N F ...	Bo S N Co

Offside M

...	515	Sulleman ...	J M & Co
		H W P D	
...	852	Dawood ...	8-1 ... Bo S N Co
...	547	Hoosein ...	Karachi ... 7-1 Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Vessels.	Commanders.	From
Okhla ...	Hitchings ...	Rangoon Dec 28

DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
...	Alton ...	Calcutta
...	Fraden ...	Calcutta

Following vessels obtained portclearances

Steamer Kola, Elton, for Basreh, &c.
" Clan Macnab, Green, for Chittagong.
" Baroda, 1898 Penny for Basreh.

Following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Barala for Basreh, &c.
" Urlana, for Calcutta, &c.
" Roxburgh, for Antwerp, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

B I S N Co's steamer "Mombasa", left Suez ... afternoon of the 7th instant. The same Co's ... "Glengyle," left Port Said on the morning of ...

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg. ...	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg. ...	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg. ...	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg. ...	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg. ...	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 ° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 ° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125 ° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Cooria and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

PLEASE NOTE

1913 YEAR'S

CALENDARS

CAN BE HAD

at London Market Prices.

WE hold a large Stock of newly arrived CALENDARS of handsome mounts in different colours and styles, with various CHARMING PICTURES, suitable for Insurance Co.'s, Firms, Brokers and Merchants in any line having their own, or firm's name printed on them, as advertisement, at exceptionally LOW PRICES.

Price List will be forwarded on application.

NATIONAL PRINTING PRESS,

31, PARSEE BAZAR, FORT,

BOMBAY.

THE

WHEEL O' FORTUNE.

NEW STORY

BY

LOUIS TRACY.

The "Bombay Gazette" has secured the serial rights of the new story by the well-known Anglo-Indian author, Mr. LOUIS TRACY. The second instalment will be published on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11TH.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of *Anglo-Indians, Every care and attention* Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. E. KENNEDY, 38 Marine Lines, Bombay.

THE

NOISELESS

NAPIER,

THE PROVED BEST CAR.

"TATLER," 13th November, 1912, writes of NAPIER Cars :

"The acme of perfection of design and finish."

"BYSTANDER," 6th November, 1912, writes of NAPIER Cars :

"It is a wise policy that leaves the cheap vehicles to fight out their own salvation and develop a distinct type of car, in which price is subservient to the requirements of high grade."

With the British instinct for good work Messrs. D. Napier & Sons have, from the first, devoted all their attention to manufacturing real good cars. They have made quality paramount to all considerations.

To the motorist or would-be motorist of restricted means, we would remind them that it is the upkeep expenditure on a car which has to be considered and which really hurts. So do not forget that cars turned out purely "at a price" are not the most economical. NAPIER means proved economy in upkeep and a car obtainable at a moderate price, the special feature being

LOW PETROL CONSUMPTION ;
LOW LUBRICATION COST ;
LOW COST OF TYRES ;
NO COST FOR REPAIRS.

All intelligent motorists appreciate these points.

If you regard motoring as the nearest approach to Heaven on earth, the luxurious NAPIER will even more than demonstrate such an idea.

We will be pleased to give demonstrations to any prospective purchaser on application to

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

THE SOLE AGENTS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENCE.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 20?, General Post Office, Bombay.

JUSTICE.—Too biassed for publication

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 9th January, 1913.

THE TOWN'S MEETING.

THE meeting in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening, called for the purpose of expressing indignation and abhorrence at the attempt on the lives of Lord and Lady Hardinge, afforded an opportunity, which was availed of by speakers representing all communities, of condemning the still active spirit of sedition to which they attributed the outrage. His Excellency the Governor struck the keynote when he said there are some wrongs that can never be righted and harm that has been done to India in many and various ways, which perhaps we do not fully realise, must long endure. Crimes of this nature are traitorous not only to our Sovereign, but to the life and soul of India. There was singular unanimity of feeling among the speakers that this was not the work of an isolated individual but the outcome of a deep-laid and deliberate plot ; that it was planned with the greatest care by acute brains turned into paths of dishonour—and that such acts are designed with a view to effect the greatest possible injury in the most conspicuous way. There was agreement, too, as to the origin of the spirit of anarchism and the method of dealing with it. Mischievous misrepresentation of facts, seditious writings, and the dissemination of literature calculated to inflame unthinking minds are undoubtedly the root of all the nefarious schemes which have, from time to time, come to light, and we are glad that not only his Excellency but also the Aga Khan, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and other speakers joined in condemning the tools in the hands of seditionists as traitors to their country. Their utterances were a direct response to the appeal ; " Do not only show your abhorrence of assassination where it has been attempted or accomplished. Fearlessly and sternly condemn the written and spoken word which may direct others into the path which leads to crime."

By this means incalculable mischief may be prevented and much good may be done. And not only can the vast majority of law-abiding citizens, assist in the maintenance of law and order by nailing every lie to the counter. Outrages are not matters only for the police. They are matters for the community and for the sake of their own good name and that of their country, it is the bounden duty of all good citizens not only to assist in stamping out sedition, but also in the work of bringing offenders to justice. This fact is realised probably less in this country than in any other, and is a subject of continuous complaint in the police reports of all provinces ; furthermore, we have reason to believe that in Delhi notwithstanding the fact that scores of persons must have witnessed the throwing of the bomb, not one has so far come forward to offer the police one tittle of evidence or assistance. The offer of substantial rewards has so far been unavailing, yet instead of receiving assistance, the investigating police find obstacles placed in their way. Fear of retribution may probably to some extent be responsible for reticence but the victim would be far more entitled to be considered a martyr for his country's weal than the assassin whose punishment he encompassed. Of course, said the Aga Khan, the work of detection and vigilance is the *immediate* business of the police, " but without the *constant co-operation and* active help of the public, no police can either prevent or punish crime." And again, " side by side with the pursuit of the highest ideals of British policy must go the unremitting detection and punishment of the anarchist." Sir Pherozeshah Mehta described the crime as a great shame to the country, and declared the perpetrators to be no true Indians but traitors to their country. Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal, too, declared that India has no worse enemy than the miscreant who had devised and perpetrated the crime. These words cannot fail to reach the men who possess such information as could bring the culprits to justice, and coming as they do from three such prominent Indians, should not fail to produce an effect.

"WHEN KINGS RODE TO DELHI."

The name of Blackwood upon a book is a guarantee that it will be well written, and the name of Delhi on the title page brings the further assurance that the subject will be full of interest. Both these promises are admirably fulfilled in a recent book : "When Kings rode to Delhi," written by Gabrielle Festing, and published by Messrs. Blackwood and Sons. Without pretensions to Persian or Arabic scholarship, Miss Festing has composed a useful and entertaining account of Delhi and its kings. The history of Delhi for over five hundred years, until the British authority began to spread inland from the sea, is the history of India ; and the authoress has been guided by true historical perspective in selecting incidents from the reigns of Afghans and Moghuls, and in adding chapters on Shivaji and on the Sikh. As all the world knows, the romance of Delhi has attracted back to the ancient site the somewhat prosaic British Government of India ; and the empire waits, not without anxiety, to see the effect of the change. The anxiety has not been lessened by the recent attack upon the life of the Viceroy who inaugurated the return. It is quite likely that sympathy with a brave and able Viceroy, and with his courageous and devoted wife, will silence the hostile criticism that has been directed against his choice of Delhi for the capital, and that the resolve to make the scheme a success will be strengthened now by grim determination to see the business through. But whatever the possibilities of the venture would, in ordinary circumstances, have been, the proposals to go back to Delhi, at once appealed to the imagination of the whole empire, except Calcutta and Lord Curzon ; and the hope to see the representative of the King-Emperor of India sitting upon the throne of Akbar overcame all fear of the effects of pouring new wine into old bottles.

But Delhi is old. Its history is in the past ; and its King now comes from over the seas and rides to his Indian capital upon a railway train. The very contrast between the old and the new heightened the interest and doubled the glamour of the King-Emperor's coronation ; but it is already admitted that the conditions have changed. The new Delhi, if it is to be a suitable residence for modern officials, will not be the old Delhi at all. It is now proposed to build it three miles away from the historic town ; and even from a closer distance it is not easy to see how the shades of Akbar and Todar Mal are to influence officials who, including the Viceroy, take their orders from London. But if there is some risk to be faced in rearing a modern capital out of the remains and ruins of the old, there is no doubt of the widespread interest that the proposal has evoked. This book is a result ; and the stories here collected are illustrative not only of olden times, but of the changes which have concluded in the establishment of British rule over the whole land. That would have been inevitable, perhaps, in any English writer ; but to appreciate to the full the story of Delhi, we must think of it as a place where Turks and Tartars once reigned supreme with no thought of a small group of islands on the west coast of distant Frankistan. Although much legendary and poetic lore, which takes the thoughts of the Indian people themselves back into ancient times, gathers round Delhi and Panipat, Indian history begins with the descent into India of the Turkish Sultan of Ghazni ; and it was not for more than a century after his invasion that the Afghan chieftains of Ghor definitely forced their sovereignty upon the Rajput princes of Northern India, and took up residence in the Rajput town of Delhi. The whole of Asia was then beginning to feel the stirrings of the restless spirit which broke out shortly afterwards in the wild raids of Chenghiz Khan, and later in the gruesome conquests of Timur ; and having once begun a constant stream of adventurers and soldiers of fortune from Afghanistan and Central Asia, set in toward Delhi, where there was the prospect of military service and good living. So in time came the Mongols, with whose name the history of Delhi is specially associated and under whom Delhi became accessible to European travellers. First came Timur. It is one of the ironies of history, as Miss Festing points out, that Timur and his descendants should be known in history by a name that he loathed ; but to the Indian people all the invaders were either Pathans or Mongols, and anyone who was not a Pathan was necessarily a Moghul. The name stuck ; and when Timur's great-grandson came back to India, this time to stay, it was the Moghul dynasty that he founded at Delhi.

The stories of the Moghul emperors from Babar to Aurangzib are excellently told. The romance of Delhi begins with the tale of the last Rajput being the Prithwi Raj, who went forth to battle, knowing that he was doomed, leaving behind him a young and lovely wife who had already vowed herself to the pyre. But love and hatred are interwoven in the record of all the Moghul deeds, and their great and beautiful buildings are rich in the human interest of their lives. That is one reason why the buildings are beautiful, and why the efforts of all the architects and town-planners in Europe will not produce their like. The Taj Mahal was built to shelter the once-loved body of a Moghul's bride, and the great mosque at Delhi, was reared in honour of an *Emperor's daughter.* It is useless for our architects to compete with *the builders of* Agra and Delhi, until some similar living interest inspires and animates their work ; and as no such interest can now possibly occur, the only alternative is to erect the official buildings in grave simplicity of design. For all their failings, which were so terrible that we do not understand them, the Moghuls were great men. Anyone who has read Akbar's letters, knows how modern was his language, how critical his mind, and how elevated his thoughts at his best. Akbar was three-fourths a Hindu by descent, and in him perhaps the Indian philosophic spirit prevailed ; but in his courage and stedfastness, in his practical interests and sound common sense, he was curiously modern in his ways. It is on his empire that the present system of Government in India is modelled, and his influence in this way survives unto this day. The tale is told with insight and feeling ; and all who visit Delhi, or who wish to refresh their knowledge of the Moghul empire, will find in Miss Festing's book a clear and pleasant statement of the most interesting period of Indian history.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH AND THE UNIVERSITIES.

THE almost simultaneous passage through the governing bodies of Oxford and Cambridge of resolutions opening the degrees of Bachelor of Divinity and Doctor of Divinity to persons other than holders of priests' orders in the Church of England, to whom these degrees had hitherto been confined, marks another important step in the slow advance of our great Universities towards freedom of thought in its fullest and truest sense. Founded originally before the Reformation by learned schoolmen of the Church of Rome, Oxford was at one time almost the only place in Europe where higher education was imparted, and astonishing stories are told of the early "clerks," that is students, who endured hardships and privations to obtain the knowledge which they so much coveted. Subsequently, both Universities passed into the hands of the Reformers. And since the Reformation they have been even more closely bound up with the Church of England than in pre-reformation days with the Church of Rome. The structure of the polity of both Universities is essentially ecclesiastical. Students are still compelled to go to chapel on Sundays, and unless they can plead to be followers of some other creed, they are visited with punishments if they do not go. The governing bodies contain a very large proportion of clergymen of the Church of England. Whenever the question of compulsory Greek for the preliminary examinations has cropped up of recent years, a good deal has been written about accuracy in education, the development of literary style, and all that sort of thing. But the determining factor has been the Church of England, and the holders of orders in the Church, who regard the abolition of Greek as a victory for the dissenting sects. Hitherto, while all other degrees were open to men of all creeds or of no creed at all, the two degrees referred to above could only be held by Priests in the Anglican Communion. Now the degree will be a purely secular one, and lectures in Divinity, which is after all only a name for the history of the Church and of Church dogma, with special relation to the Protestant creeds, may in future be laymen, or ministers of some dissecting sect. This is all part of the movement whereby religious belief has become more and more a personal matter. The removal of the anti-papal words from the coronation oath, the disestablishment of the Church in Wales, and now the University reform to which we refer, are all steps towards the ultimate disestablishment of the whole Church of England, and the complete separation between religious discipline and secular education. Like innumerable other changes which are lamented by conservative minds the complete secularization of the Church and of all public educational institutions seems bound to come.

MR. BONAR LAW'S POSITION.

There are more rumours of the impending resignation of Mr. Bonar Law and signs are not lacking that a regime, which can hardly be described as anything but inglorious, is coming to an end. The food-taxers in the Unionist party are now a very small minority and would be insignificant were it not that they include Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Wyndham, and other prominent men. However, the majority of the party feel that they have practically the party policy in their own hands, and they will be much encouraged by the report on British trade, which has just been published, and which shows that the only imports which suffered a decrease during the last year were those articles of food and drink, upon which duty is levied. This will much strengthen the hands of the Lancashire Unionists when they meet on the 18th inst. They will not allow themselves to go before the constituencies with a programme including food-taxes at the next election, but they seem also to want further assurance that they will not be asked to do so at the election after. Therefore it is not at all certain that they will be content to accept Mr. Bonar Law's invitations to allow tariff revision to subside for the purposes of the next election only. That is Mr. Law's latest attitude under pressure of circumstances, but it does seem inappropriate that one who until recently was such a "whole-hogger" should continue to lead a party, which evidently seeks seriously to modify the tariff reform programme. At the same time it is difficult to see what is going to happen. The announcement of the postponement of the Lancashire Conference may mean anything. A possible successor to Mr. Law is already mentioned in the Earl of Derby, who will be better remembered under the title of Lord Stanley as Post-Master General in the last Conservative administration.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Malta" arrived at Suez from Colombo on the evening of the 6th inst.

RAO BAHADUR Vasudeo Ramkrishna Pandit, Barrister-at-law, has been duly elected an *Additional Member of the Supreme Legislative Council by the District Councils and Municipal Committees of the Central Provinces.*

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Triple Alliance and its Opponents.

BERLIN, DEC. 29.

When the news of the renewal of the Triple Alliance became known, it was declared on all sides that it had been expected, and came as a surprise to nobody. Nevertheless, the time selected for its renewal, and the moment chosen for making it public, were such as to make it a somewhat remarkable event. Its renewal took place precisely 1½ years before the time appointed for that purpose, and not one of the High Contracting Parties has thought it necessary to deny that this premature renewal was brought about by the existing political situation, and by the wish to put an end to all speculation as to possible lack of unity prevailing among the three Powers concerned.

Although the opponents of the Triple Alliance have recently developed considerable reticence and modesty, such was not always the case, and it is not long since the plan of *detaching Italy from this coalition was mooted,* and, in fact, played no inconsiderable part in French policy.

The French Ambassador Barrere, who has represented the Republic in Rome for the last 15 years, was known to regard this task as his life's work. When Delcasse took over the portfolio for Foreign Affairs in 1898, no one was more fascinated than he by the picture which Barrere held before his eyes of the breaking up of the Triple Alliance by removing the "Latin Sister" ; it was precisely on this idea that the Minister built up his policy of the isolation of Germany. Delcasse sustained his first disappointment in 1902, when the Triple Alliance was again renewed with all the existing conditions. But Delcasse managed to find a way out of the difficulty. He deceived the French nation both as to the real importance of the Alliance and with regard to his own want of success, when he declared in the Chamber on July 3 1902, "that he had the assurance of the Italian Government that Italy's policy was not directed, on the basis of its alliances, either directly or indirectly against France, and that in no case, either from the diplomatic or from the military point of view, could this agreement bring with it any possible menace to France." The simultaneous announcement of the Franco-Italian Agreement concerning Morocco and Tripoli, completed the impression, and led the French nation to believe that Italy had altered the terms of its liabilities to such an extent in favour of France, as to make the treaty practically a dead letter. Of course French diplomacy was well aware that the contrary was the fact, and that not one iota of the terms of the treaty had been altered. But, nevertheless, the Minister and his supporters succeeded in giving public opinion in France the direction in which he wished it to go. The visit of King Victor Emanuel in 1903, President Loubet's return visit to Rome in 1904, Italy's attitude at the Conference of Algeciras, which as Germany should have foreseen, was foretold by Italy's treaty with France concerning Tripoli and Morocco ; all these from the different stages of French endeavour to break up the Triple Alliance by causing Italy to withdraw. Of late we have not heard so much of these endeavours. During the war in Tripoli, not only Italian but also French public opinion was plainly shown, by many an incident and by the attitude of the authorities at Tunis towards Turkey, that Italy and France, although bound together by the ties of a common Latin civilisation, were still divided by conflicting interests in the Mediterranean, and that Italy was still dependent on Germany and Austria for the maintenance of her interests. For these reasons it seems likely the French diplomacy has of late recognised that all attempts to detach Italy from the Triple Alliance are likely to prove vain, and scarcely work all the trouble that has been wasted upon them. As the Triple Alliance is of a purely peaceful and defensive character, the fact that this idea is gradually gaining ground in the heads of the fiery politicians of France, can but be helpful to the peace of the world.

BERLIN BANKING RETURNS IN 1912.

With one exception, the estimated dividends for this year from the great Berlin Banks show no decrease since last quarter. Had not the Balkan crisis, with all its accompanying commercial panics, taken place on September 30th, extremely high dividends would doubtless have been declared. But the war caused such a slump in prices on the stock exchange that losses are more likely to be recorded. It is, however, a hopeful sign of Germany's economic strength that the tightness of the money market has been so successfully weathered by our Industrial and commercial undertakings. The reason for all this is to be found in the steady development which took place during the first nine months of the year. Germany's raw iron production touched record figures, and increased from month to month till October. There was a boom in the export trade, which of course brought extra work for our shipping. Rail way freight receipts were 8 per cent. higher for the months between January and October than during the same period of the previous year. The regular banking business was also extremely good during the first 9 months of the year, as is shown both by the increased stamp duties and the number of emissions. But all this development stands confronted by the slump brought about by political events during the last few months, and many a loss will have to be reckoned with. Attention has been concentrated during this unfortunate period on seeing that the settlement was duly met, in other respects matters have been allowed to take their natural course.

The Deutsche Bank has been successful in its Policy of educating its branches and business friends in the Provinces to a state of greater finacial independance. Its emissions of stocks at a fixed rate of interests, as well as industrial shares, show a highly satisfactory result. Furthermore, its foreign branches and oversea relations are developing in a remarkable manner. By limiting the business of its branch in Constantinople in good time, and by keeping large reserves in hand to cover the drop in prices of Anatolian Scrip, it has succeeded in avoiding all serious difficulties. A dividend of 12 1-2 per cent. is again anticipated this year. The Disconto-Gesellschaft is also deeply interested in commercial undertakings in the Balkans. Until the outbreak of the war, its business in Roumania was in a highly satisfactory state, as was also the case in Sofia. The Dresdner Bank, which is interested in the Oriental Bank, has suffered no direct losses through the war, not even in Constantinople or Adrianople. The existing unrest in Egypt has led to special precautions being taken. Half of the losses sustained through the dishonesty of a messenger have been recovered. This bank too will be able to keep its dividends at the rate of the previous year. The remaining great banks of Berlin are but little affected by the war in *the Balkans, and have so greatly benefited by* the industrial boom of the first 9 months, that, had no war broken out, an increase of dividends might have been expected.

PROFESSOR CARL JUSTI.

The Nestor of all modern Art Historians, Geheimer Rat Professor Dr. Carl Justi, died at Bonn on Dec. 10. It was only quite recently that congratulations poured in on him from all sides on the occasion of his completing his eightieth birthday. For a whole generation, from 1872 to 1901, he was one of the celebrities of Bonn University, whither his fame caused many students to flock. Since 1901 he had been living in retirement in his favourite university town on the Rhine, but without abandoning his studies. During this period he had been devoting his special attention to Michelangelo, to which subject he had dedicated the last years of his life.

Strangely enough, Justi did not begin his career as an Art Historian, but as a Philosopher. He was descended from a family of Professors in Marburg, which had already produced a number of remarkable men. He lectured both in Marburg and Kiel as a Professor of Philosophy, and it was not until 1872 that he took over the chair of the History of Art at Bonn. He owed his call to this university to a work which he had published in the mean time, a book in 3 volumes on Winckelmann. To this succeeded during the eighties the second great work of his life, an undertaking which greatly helped to make his fame an international one ; we allude to his work in two volumes on Velasquez, which, despite Stevenson and Beruete, still remains undisputably the greatest work written on this subject. As we have already mentioned, he devoted the end of his life to the study of Michelangelo. He left behind him a number of dissertations, speeches and manuscripts, more especially dealing with the History of Art in Spain, but his fame is chiefly based on the 3 works already mentioned.

Justi was never a specialist in the accepted sense of the word, neither was it his desire to be considered one. Although he frequently devoted himself to comparatively unimportant subjects, which would lead him, in a way peculiarly his own, to other and more far reaching ideas, his works on Winckelmann and Velasquez may be regarded as historical documents of the first class. In these works he did not content himself with dealing with the History of Art, but passed from Art to Politics, Archaeology, Philology, Philosophy and Aesthetics. Around the figures of Winckelmann and Velasquez he has succeeded in reconstructing the entire world of their days. In his work on Winckelmann, he set himself the task of showing his readers the world of Art and intellect, as it existed in that remarkable period during which the Rococo merged into the Classic. His works do not consist of mere scientific studies, but give a graphic picture of the artistic development of the times. No other writer has shown us with equal charm and lucidity the life of Rome in the first half of the 18th century. To an absolutely scientific spirit of investigation, be united clearness of diction and elegance of style.

All these qualities will be found in his great work on Velasquez. In this book he deals with the fate of Spanish Art, and lays down, for all time, the principles on which Velasquez is to be studied. In his book on Michelangelo he had a different problem to contend with, it being his endeavour to evolve the inner man from this, the most elusive of all characters that the Art Historian has to study. With marvellous skill he has shown us that the tragedy of the monument of Julius II was in reality the life tragedy of the Maestro himself.

His attitude towards modern tendencies in Art was more than a cepticalone. Over 10 years ago, he wrote a most distructive criticism of French Impressionism, in the form of a lecture entitled "On Amorphism in Art". Naturally he had nothing but contempt for all the latest forms of eccentricity, such as that practised by the so-called Expressionists and Cubists Neither was he an admirer of the new School which declares that form is nothing, nor of those who maintain that the subjects of a work of art is quite unimportant. Since the days of his youth, when the art of Cornelius stood at the apogee of its fame, he had seen so many fashions in Art, and so many doctrines come and go, that he paid but little attention to the latest modern development, whatever it might be. Despite all changes, he must have had the conviction, that the views expressed in his work would bear the verdict of posterity. Not alone were they treasure-houses of profound knowledge, but they were full of the deepest historic intuition. Just as "Velasquez and His Art" has been called "The Grammar of Painting", Justi's work on the same artist might well be named "The Grammar of the Real Understanding of Art".

L. ASCH.

FIRE AT MURREE.

Mahomedan Couple Burnt to Death.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MURREE, JAN. 8.

A fatal fire occurred in Murree bazaar. It started about 11 o'clock on Monday night, but no information reached any European of it until 1 a.m., when Mr. Brown of the Military Works Service and Mr. Powis, Assistant Municipal Secretary, came by. They at once called up all possible assistance, and by 5 a.m. had the fire under control. The fire began in the Lachman Dass buildings, which are three stories high and contained twenty-four tenements full of dwellers. Jaffar Hussain, a schoolmaster, and his wife, were burnt to death.

The cause of the fire has not been ascertained. The story is that it was caused by thieves who sought Mrs. Hussain's jewels, none of which were found upon her body when recovered. But for the arrival of Messrs. Brown and Powis, the whole bazaar might have been destroyed.

Major Powell and Messrs. Johnson and Dean motored up from Rawalpindi and held an inquiry yesterday.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 8.

The election to the Bengal Council of the Maharajadhiraj of Burdwan by the Burdwan landholders ; Mr. R. Chakrevati, barrister, by the Presidency landholders ; Mr. A. W. C. Chaplin, by the tea-planting community ; and Dr. Devaprasad Sarbadhikari, by the Calcutta University, are gazetted.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 8.

On Friday last a Lieutenant of the Royal Garrison Artillery, encamped at Chingrihat, went to a booking clerk at Ballygunge Railway station and asked for a first-class ticket for Diamond Harbour. There was some delay, and it is alleged the officer entered the office and assaulted the clerk. On a complaint by the clerk, the Police-magistrate of Sealdah Court, on the 4th instant, under section 352, Indian Penal Code, fined the Lieutenant Rs. 50. The case is fixed for the 12th instant.

IMPROVED PROSPECTS.

POWERS DECIDE ON THEIR ACTION.

Austro-Russian Relations Improved.

SMALL TURKISH LOAN BY BRITAIN.

Triple Alliance and Ægean Question.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 8.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Edward Grey announced that the question of action by the Powers, in the event of the failure of the Conference, was receiving the attention of the Powers, but he was unable to make a statement as to their views or decisions, until it could be made by common consent.

There have been no developments regarding the Peace Conference since yesterday.

The atmosphere in diplomatic circles continues to be eminently pacific, the Powers appearing to be agreed as to the necessity for smoothing the difficulties, both betweeu Turkey and the Allies and between Bulgaria and Rumania.

The Austro-Russian situation has improved lately owing to a frank exchange of views.

POWERS TO MOVE.

BERLIN, JAN. 8.

It is semi-officially stated that the Powers have decided to take immediate action in the cause of peace, and identical representations will be made simultaneously in Constantinople and to the Turkish delegates in London, with the object of preventing a renewal of hostilities.

In an interview with Reuter's representative, Dr. Daneff said he was confident that the Allies' demands would be accepted and peace preserved.

Arrangements were concluded in London, yesterday, for the issue of a small, short loan to relieve the immediate needs of Turkey. This is considered as indicating that the prospects of peace have improved.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 8.

Nazim Pasha and Noradunghian Pasha proceeded by special train yesterday, to meet the Bulgarian leaders, General Savoff. They returned in the evening.

Reuter learns that conversations between Bulgaria and Rumania with reference to the rectification of the frontier are not progressing. It is understood that the Powers are exerting themselves to prevent the outbreak of a conflict.

BULGAR-RUMANIAN FRONTIER.

SOFIA, JAN. 8.

It is semi-officially denied here that an agreement has been concluded between Bulgaria and Rumania, ceding to the latter a strip of territory from Gleuitz to Cape Gulgrad, on the Black Sea, or that Bulgaria undertakes to pay an indemnity covering Rumania's military expenses.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 8.

The Council of Ministers met yesterday and discussed the question of conferring high commands on Euver Bey and Fethi Pasha in the Army at Chatalja.

The tension between the Cabinet and the Young Turkish militarists is acuter than ever, the latter being anxious for the resumption of hostilities.

THE ÆGEAN ISLANDS.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

Prominence is given in Rome to a telegram from London saying that diplomatists believe that the Powers constituting the Triple Alliance will support the idea of the Islands of Chios, Mitylene, Kos and Rhodes, in addition to the islands near the Dardanelles, remaining under Turkish Sovereignty, in order to avert the grave question of the balance of power in the Mediterranean.

BOMBAY MISSION FOR CHATALJA.

A cablegram received this morning in Bombay from Constantinople by the Honorary Secretary, Young Men's Mohammedan Association states, that his Ottoman Majesty has desired that the "Bombay Poor Moslem's Medical Mission"organised by the Young Men's Mohammedan Association and the Anjuman Ziaul Islam, should proceed to Chatalja, on field service, whither it will proceed this week from Constantinople.

HOME RULE BILL.

Proportional Representation Introduced.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

In the House of Commons, on the report stage of the Home Rule Bill, the Government accepted an amendment by Sir Alfred Mond, providing for proportional representation in any constituency, returning three or more members to the Irish House of Commons for a period of three years.

This applies to Dublin County, Cork and Belfast.

NEW PORTUGUESE PREMIER

LISBON, JAN. 7.

Senhor Almeida has relinquished the Premiership, owing to lack of parliamentary support.

Senhor Affonso Costa has accepted the position.

[A correspondent writes:—A staunch Republican and radical, Affonso Da Costa's acceptance of the premiership will be hailed with satisfaction by all who are of the Republic and in sympathy with it. The new Premier was one of the leading lawyers in Portugal, probably the most prominent, and has the reputation of being an eloquent and able speaker. Ever since his election to Parliament he has been a strong opponent to the monarchial government, and his share in the establishment of the Republic was no small one. He filled the post of Minister for Justice in the early days of the republic, and to-day he is one of the leading deputies, and wields an enormous influence owing to widely radical views. He has always been an opponent of the control of the Church by the State, and, even in the palmiest days of the Portuguese Monarchy, he did not fail to show his utter lack of sympathy with it.]

TARIFF REFORM.

Prospects of Mr. Bonar Law's Resignation.

MENDING THE BREACH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

LONDON JAN. 7.

The conference of Lancashire Unionists, which is to be held on the 11th inst., will bring the question of food taxes to a critical stage. It is believed in influential quarters and in the lobby that if the Lancashire Unionists pass a resolution in any way forcing the hands of the leaders, then Mr. Bonar Law will resign.

The Earl of Derby is talked about as the future leader.

LONDOM, JAN. 8.

Mr. Bonar Law will not attend the conference of Lancashire Unionists, which has been postponed until the 18th instant.

The Lancashire Unionist Conference was postponed at the request of the Earl of Derby. He and the Duke of Devonshire conferred with Mr. Bonar Law at the House of Commons yesterday, and it is believed that a settlement of the differences is imminent.

LORD ROSEBERY COMES FORWARD.

The rumours in circulation, with regard to the future of the Unionists include a suggestion to form a Birmingham group in the House of Commons, consisting of those in favour of food taxes; and also the possibility of the reappearance of Lord Rosebery as the leader of the dissentient free-fooders, as the centre party.

Lord Ridley, in reply to a correspondent, says that the programme of the Tariff Reform League will not be affected by any possible change in the Unionist policy.

BRITISH TRADE.

Record Business done last Year.

LONDON, JAN, 7.

The increase in the imports for December amounted to £9,130,811, and the increase in exports to £2,887,159.

For the whole year, which was a record one, the increase in imports was £64,738,987, and in exports £33,314,704.

The only decreases in imports for the year were in dutiable articles of food and drink, amounting to £623,892, and in ships, amounting to £30,830.

The principal increases were grain and flour, 12½ millions, other food, four millions, tobacco, one million, raw materials, 27½ millions, of which cotton accounted for nine millions, wool, half a million and manufactures, eighteen millions.

The increases in exports were in iron and steel manufactures, machinery, ships, etc., amounting to ten millions, coal, four millions, textiles, two millions, cotton, 2½ millions, and wool, half a million.

OIL-STEAMER WRECKED.

Three Persons Visible but Out of Reach.

ASTORIA, OREGON, JAN. 8.

The oil-steamer "Rosecrans" has been wrecked in a storm. Thirty-three persons were drowned.

It is said that three persons are clinging to the topmast, which is sticking out of the sea, but there is no hope of saving them.

NAVAL TRAINING.

New Squadron with Base at Queenstown.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

It is announced that the present training squadron will be abolished in February, and that a new one will be formed, of eight ships of the "Edgar" class, with its base at Queenstown, in pursuance of the promise made by Mr. Churchill when visiting Ireland. There was formerly one training ship at Queenstown, but it was recalled owing to Nationalist agitation against recruiting.

ANOTHER SPECIE ROBBERY.

Causes Flutter among the Underwriters.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

A box of specie, valued at £5,000 has disappeared between Berlin and Hamburg, en route for Rio de Janeiro. The incident is causing disquiet among underwriters in view of the bullion robbery in November.

AMERICAN POLO CUP

Hurlingham's Challenge Accepted.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

Formal acceptance has been received of the Hurlingham Club's challenge for the American Polo Cup. The first match will be played on the 10th, and the second on the 14th June. If a third prove necessary, the date will be arranged at the time.

LONDONDERRY ELECTION.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

It is now announced that Mr. David Hogg has been selected as the Nationalist candidate for Londonderry.

ARMENIAN MURDER.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

The Armenian, Kapamachian, Prefect of Van, has been assassinated, it is believed, by an Armenian.

NICHOLSON COMMISSION.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

Replying to Sir Reginald Pole-Carew, Mr. Harold Baker said it was not yet known when the Nicholson report would be published.

TIBETAN POLICY.

China Sceptical of Russian Influence.

LAMA'S FRIENDLY ATTITUDE.

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, JAN. 8.

With reference to recent telegram to the *Novoye Vremya* from Urga, reporting statements made by the Buriat Djorjieff there, Reuter is informed that the Chinese Government is in no way alarmed. In a recent exchange of telegrams between Yuan-Shi-Kai and the Dalai Lama, the latter has adopted a most friendly attitude, totally inconsistent with his reported declaration of independence.

It is pointed out that it would be impossible for Djorjieff to reach Urga from Lhasa in less than one hundred days, and therefore it is impossible for him to be familiar with recent situation in Tibet. Moreover, the Chinese believe that the Dalai Lama had not entered Tibet a hundred days ago. They are confident that the Government of India would not have allowed Djorjieff to meet the Dalai Lama in India, and are, therefore, of opinion that Djorjieff is either expressing his own opinions, or has been incorrectly reported.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

New Land Discovered by a German.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

Herr Filchner, the German Antarctic explorer, has returned to Buenos Ayres. He telegraphs that he has discovered a new land, which he has christened Prince Regent Luitbold land, and an ice barrier, which he has christened Kaiser Wilhelm II.

[The German Antarctic expedition left Bremerhaven in May 1911 in the Deutschland for Buenos Ayres, where Lieut. Filchener was to join the party. Their plan was to sail in the following September and push as far south as possible through Weddel Sea to determine the relations between the eastern and western portions of the land. It was hoped to establish a station on Coats' Land, where scientific observations might be carried on, and might serve as a base for a proposed pledge journey across the continent via the South Pole to Victoria Land. The expedition comprised a strong scientific staff, was admirably equipped, and supplied with dogs and Manchurian ponies.]

SOLE SURVIVOR'S TALE.

Fate of German Expedition to Spitzbergen.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

Captain Ritschel has reached the Norwegian wireless station at Advent Bay, West of Spitzbergen. He is probably the sole survivor of the German Scientific expedition to the Northern Spitzbergen. He reports that the members of the expedition were suffering from scarcity of provisions and the ravages of scurvy. The expedition split up into several detachments. His party became exhausted and collapsed at Wijde Bay, and is probably now without food. He went on alone. He ate his last tallow candle at Cape Thordsen. He twice fell through ice, but was rescued by his dog. After arrival all of his toes had to be amputated. The Norwegians at Advent Bay are sending a relief expedition.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFR[illegible]

The "Times" on Mr. Ghokale's Visit.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

The "Times" says Mr. Ghokale's visit to South Africa is likely to be of permanent value to all concerned in the difficult problem of Indian immigration. This is due equally to the friendly and courteous spirit in which the Union Government received him, and to the breadth of statesmanship with which he himself approached the task. The passage of the Immigrants Restriction Bill seems likely to settle the general question with honour and credit to both sides.

VICTORIAN PARLIAMENT.

Leader of the Opposition to Retire.

MELBOURNE, JAN. 8.

Mr. Deakin has resigned the leadership of the Opposition on Doctor's orders. He will retire from public life with the dissolution, but he intends to participate in the recess campaign against the Referendum. Mr. Fisher paid a generous tribute to Mr. Deakin, and said that amid the fiercest political controversy their friendship had been unbroken.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Two Wrecks in the Straits of Malacca.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

Lloyd's agent telegraphs from Singapore that the steamer "Peter Morch" from Calcutta for Vladivostok, struck a sunken rock at Nekoi Island on January 3rd. She was refloated, but was severely damaged. She was abandonad and sunk almost immediately. The crew have been landed at Singapore. The tea on board was insured in London for £22,500.

The "Alexy Morch" bound from Vladivostok for Calcutta is ashore on Bintang island. Assistance has been sent.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORTSAID, JAN. 8.

The P. and O. s.s. "Marmora" has shipped £608,140 of gold for India.

DISORDER IN PERSIA.

Difficulty of Forming Stable Government.

PRECARIOUS SITUATION.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JAN. 7.

Replying to Mr. Morrell, Sir Edward Grey said it was improbable that financiers would be willing to make a loan to Persia in the absence of a strong, stable Persian Government. Therefore the British and Russian Governments were striving for formation of such a government, but the attempts of Saad-Dowleh to form a government were not being encouraged.

Colonel Yate drew attention to the outrages on British subjects and property in Persia, and suggested the formation of a strong body of Persian levies under British and Indian officers to assist the Swedish gendarmery.

Sir. Edward Grey replied that the Imperial Government fully realised the unsatisfactory state of affairs, and was urgently considering what step could be taken, though there were difficulties, financial and otherwise, in adopting, at present, the course which was suggested.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST RUSSIA.

The Honorary Secretary to the Persia Committee, Mr. Frederick Whelen, has sent the following communication to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:—"As a meeting of the Persia Committee, held at the House of Commons on Monday, I was desired to draw your attention to the persistent attempts which are being made under Russian inspiration to overthrow the existing form of Government in Persia and to bring about the restoration of the ex-Shah. In this connection I have the honour to enclose two documents containing information which has reached this Committee from reliable sources. The first has reference to the steps which are being taken to restore the ex-Shah, and the second contains some accounts of the antecedents of his henchman, Saad-ed-Dowleh.

"My Committee feel that there can be no improvement in the condition of Persia while these repeated and determined attacks upon her Government and institutions are being organised under the protection of her powerful neighbour on the North. The Persian Government is a Constitutional Monarchy, and both Great Britain and Russia have given to that Government pledges of the most solemn and binding character that they will do nothing to hinder it in the task of internal re-organisation. Yet not only are suggestions made to the Persian Government that the summoning of the Mejlis, which is long overdue, would create the worst impression in Russia, but the authority of the Ministers who are faithful to the Constitution is being constantly undermined. Under circumstances such as these it can scarcely arouse wonder if the country is drifting into anarchy.

"I have the honour to submit, on behalf of my Committee, that any delay in dealing with this precarious situation may lead to results disastrous to vital British interests. The Parliament is such an important factor in the Persian Constitution that the machinery of Government cannot function while it is in abeyance. The obstacles which have been raised to the summoning of a new Parliament, as provided by law, should therefore be removed at once. Whatever may be said for or against the past action of Parliament, it would be difficult to deny that it has proved itself a jealous guardian of the liberties of Persia as a nation. If the Russian Government or that of Great Britain, having important interests in Persia, should desire to suggest changes in the Constitution of a nature to provide for its more harmonious operation, we feel sure that the Parliament, which alone has power to introduce such changes, would, when convened carry them into effect, provided that they did not reduce the Parliament to practical nullity in the important affairs of State.

"The continued presence of the Russian troops in Northern Persia, in spite of pledges given to His Majesty's Government that they would be promptly withdrawn, is a farther cause of disorder and unrest. The revenues of these important provinces are withheld from the Persian Government, and the condition of the provinces themselves is going from bad to worse.

"When the Mejlis has been convoked in accordance with Constitution, my Committee trust that His Majesty's Government will do all that lies in their power to facilitate a loan to the Persian Government on reasonable terms and subject to such conditions as regards the expenditure of its proceeds as may be considered desirable."

One of the two documents referred to above states:—"According to news received from a trustworthy source, the Russian papers are freely discussing the probability of the ex-Shah's return to Persia. The "Ruski Slovo" says that the ex-Shah has sent his agent Mirza Abu Turab Khan of Rashan, entitled Mukhtar-ud-Dawla, one of his most intimate favourites and courtiers, to discuss through the Persian Minister at St. Petersburg the question of the ex-Shah's return with the Persian Cabinet. The latter were almost persuaded to accede to this under certain conditions, but differences arose which for the moment put an end to the negotiations, and Mukhtar-ud-Dawla again returned to Odessa. It is said that Russia proposes with England's concurrence, to "leave the question of the ex-Shah's return to power to the decision of the Persian Nation (!) and that the two Powers shall not intervene save in case their interests are threatened by disturbances, in other words, they will intervene if resistance is offered by the Persian people to the return of this perjured and discredited tyrant! Another counter of the ex-Shah, Aby'l-Fath Khan, is constantly going to and fro between Paris, Berlin and Brussels.

"News has also been received through private channels in Russia that another courtier of the ex-Shah who was in charge of his transport arrangements, mules, camels and the like and who also accompanied him in his exile to Odessa, has been having accommodation on a large scale in caravansarais and guest-houses in Tabriz and Zanjan, while his former secretary, Hishmat-ud-Dawla, a notorious and astute reactionary, is working energetically for him in Teheran.

"So far Sa-d'ad-Dawla has not succeeded in forming a Cabinet, for Samsam-us-Sultana, the actual Premier, refuses to resign and, though Sa'd-ud-Dawla is supported by Russia and England, no respectable statesman is willing to serve under him. He is therefore endeavouring to induce some of the weaker members of the Cabinet to resign or to bring about a Cabinet Crisis by abstaining from attending its meetings, so as to compel Samsam-us-Sultana to resign."

The second document gives the antecedents of Sa'd-ud-Dawla.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT CROPS

Oranges and Lemons Ruined by Frost.

LOS ANGELES, JAN. 8.

The orange and lemon crops from San Bernadino to Los Angeles have been frozen. Only one-fifth can be saved, and the loss is estimated at twenty million dollars.

NEW CHINESE LOAN.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

The Six-Power Group bankers will meet in London on Friday to discuss details of the new loan to China. The arrangement with Mr. Crisp and China has removed the bar to a fresh loan, which is expected to be issued soon after peace is concluded in the Balkans. The amount of the loan will be discussed on Friday.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

THE AGRA MURDER TRIAL.

Exhumation of the Victim's Body.

CHARGES FRAMED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, JAN. 8.

This afternoon Mr. Ormerod, Joint Magistrate, resumed the enquiry on the death of Mr. Fulham in October 1911, at Agra. Mr. Ross Alston, at the outset, asked the Magistrate to note that Clark was shown twenty-eight bottles found at Mrs. Fulham's house by the police. The bottle used for injection, as detailed in yesterday's evidence was not among them, neither were the two quart bottles referred to by Clark yesterday. Counsel put in interrogatories received from the Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, who has examined Messrs. Bose, Druggists, who supplied Gelsemine to Clark. Bose admitted the supply of 5 grains. The Court mentioned that Bose did not refer to the other 54 grains supplied to Clark later. The Civil Surgeon, Capt. O'Meara was next called to prove the exhumation of Fulham's body on the 6th December last. Witness detailed the procedure. Major O'Meara went over point by point into the special marks of identity and said it was impossible to ascertain scars, etc. The preservation was remarkable. It was a well-known fact that some poisons, arsenic especially, assisted in the preservation of a corpse. Having carefully considered certain letters on the files of the Court from Mrs. Fulham's letters he was certainly of the opinion that the symptoms were compatible with chronic arsenical poisoning small doses over a long period. Any poison coming iato the Belladons, Stramonium, Hyoscyamus or Dhatura group would cause the symptoms and the suddenness of Mr. Fulham's attack as described in Mrs. Fulham's letters. Atropine came in that group. The temperature in those symptoms was not consistent with heat stroke.

A mixture of cocaine and atropine would help to simulate heat stroke. The known fatal dose of Gelsemine Hydrochloride was one-sixth of a grain. Hypodermically half that would, in witness's opinion, certainly cause death rapidly. Gelsemine Hydrochloride was freely soluble in water, Atropine was soluble in Glycerine only.

Major Palmer's replies to interrogatories showed that Fulham had not been granted leave on the grounds of general paralysis of the insane, but on the ground of general weakness and unfitness for duty. The symptoms observed in Fulham's case were quite consistent with poisoning.

Major O'Meara further said he would not expect to find alkaloids in Fulham's viscera at that stage whether they had been hypodermically administered or given by the mouth.

When sending portions of Mr. Fulham's body to the Chemical Examiner, he had no hope of detecting any other poison but arsenic, which he hoped to find in the bones and hair. But even arsenic would disappear and violent vomitting before death would also tend to expel it from the stomach.

Mr. Ormerod then read the Chemical Examiner's report in which he stated that he had failed to find any alkaloid in Mr. Fulham's viscera. He had tested for Strychnine, Gelsemine and Atropine with negative results. He had found traces of Arsenic amounting to ·015 grain in the thigh-bones examined.

Major Palmer's written evidence showed that Fulham had been twice treated for heat-stroke in Meerut. He had exhibited slight symptoms of paralysis. Witness had treated Fulham later for cerebral paralysis. Fulham was sent before a medical board; his life was hanging on a thread. Severe attacks of heat-stroke frequently brought on paralysyis.

Major O'Meara said the statement that Fulham was a wreck was more consistent with the supposition of Fulham being poisoned. A person might have delusions following heat-stroke if Mr. Fulham's paralysis had been caused by poison, he should not have had had a relapse after leaving hospital, unless more poison was administered.

The Magistrate announced that he would frame three charges against both the accused, two of attempted murder and one of actual murder.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

Approaching Tour in Sind and the North-West.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JAN. 8.

At the end of their stay in Karachi from January 20th to 23rd, Lord and Lady Sydenham will go on tour in Sind. Leaving Karachi Cantonment station privately at 11 a.m. on Thursdry, the 23rd instant, they will make a public arrival in Hyderabad the same day at 4-30 p.m., and the Municipality will present an address of welcome. On Friday, the 24th instant, the Governor will receive visits from the Mirs at midday, and at 10 p.m. there will be a reception at the Circuit House. On Staturday, the 25th instant, at 10-25 a.m. their Excellencies will depart privately for Khairpur Mirs, and will make a public arrival at the place at 4-25 p.m. the same day. After an exchange of visits with the Mir of Khairpur, the Governor will depart privately for Lahore and Peshawar at 6-43 p.m. the same evening. A week thereafter will be spent in touring on the North-West Frontier, and on Sunday, February 2nd their Excellencies will return to Sind, and will arrive privately at Sukkur at 7-20 a.m.

On Monday, February 3rd, Lady Sydenham will distribute the prizes at the Mission School Sukkur, and at midday the Sukkur Municipality will present an address.

At 5 p.m. a joint durbar will be held for the Sukkur, Larkana, and Upper Sind Frontier, districts.

On Tuesday, February 4th, Lord and Lady Sydenham will depart privately at 2 p.m. and will make a public arrival at Larkana the same day at 4 p.m. Their Excellencies will leave Larkana privately for Karachi at 7 p.m. on Thursday, February 6th and on the next day will make a private departure from Karachi by sea.

THE DELHI OUTRAGE.

Vakil's Clerk Taken to Delhi for Enquiry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 8.

Lala Ramcharan Lal, who worked for a short period in the Swaraj Press at Allahabad, and who happens to be working as an assistant clerk in the office of Mr. Kalaindi Prasad, Vakil of the Allahabad High Court, has been taken to Delhi in connection with investigation of the bomb outrage.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

Lord Islington's Opening Speech.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 8.

The Royal Public Services Commission commenced its sittings this morning in the new Council Chamber in Fort St. George under the presidency of Lord Islington. There were present the Earl of Ronaldshay, Sir Murray Hamick, Sir Valentine Chirol, Sir Theodore Morrison, Messrs. Ramsay Macdonald, F. G. Sly, G. K. Gokhale, W. C. Madge, M. B. Chaubal, and Mr. Justice Abdul Rahim. Mr. H. L. Fisher was absent, having not yet arrived. Mr. Justice Oldfield and Messrs. Ramchandra Rao and Subramaniyam sat as co-opted members. Elaborate arrangements were made for the accommodation of visitors, who were present in fairly large number.

The Chairman, in opening the Commission, said: "Gentlemen.—Before we commence the examination of the witnesses who are to come before us to-day, I should like to make a few preparatory remarks in opening the proceedings of the enquiry by the Royal Commission. In the first place I should like to say, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, how pleased we are to find ourselves in the capital city of this historic presidency; and what gratification we experience at the warm and responsive welcome we have one and all been the recepients of since our arrival, both at the hands of his Excellency the Governor and the local Government, and the various gentlemen of eminence, both official and non-official, with whom it has been our advantage to come in contact. And, coupled with this encouraging welcome, there has been extended to us on all sides most willing and valuable assistance in the preparation and arrangements of our work, for which we desire to express our best thanks. We are grateful to the Local Government for placing at our disposal during the sitting of our enquiry their fine Council Chamber and its premises situated in Fort St. George, which of itself brings to our mind so many of those stirring events which have played their important part in the history of India. Then again we are grateful to the Governor and his Council, and their officials and the non-official gentlemen who have so willingly responded to our invitation for information in the questionaries they have submitted. Thanks to the expeditious and thorough nature of their replies, we are now afforded an invaluable groundwork upon which to start our enquiry, and in this connection I must not forget to offer a tribute of thanks and admiration to the Government Press for the efficient manner in which they have grappled with a mass of work in so limited a time. An apology is due to one and all for the encroachment this labour has inevitably entailed on the Christmas holidays, I am afraid it would have been but irony in such circumstances to wish the victims of our importunities a happy and tranquil Christmas. The Commission must, therefore, confine itself to wishing all a happy New Year after the Commission has departed to other provinces.

COURSE OF ACTION.

"I now turn to the work that lies before us, as it it may be of convenience for the public to know the course of action contemplated by the Commission. We propose, if possible, to visit all presidencies and provinces this year, and issued our projected tour programme yesterday, accordingly. As at present arranged, we go to Calcutta on the evening of the 20th, and proceed thence to Burma. We hope to be able to afford sufficient time in each province adequately to prosecute our enquiry. We have met as far as possible what we deem to be the public desire, and have restricted as little as possible the number of witnesses that are to come before us. By this means every point of view and opinion can be represented to us. Had we to examine orally in full each of those who will come before us within the time now allotted, not even double that time would have sufficed and our enquiry in each province would have protracted itself to both tedious and unprofitable duration. This difficulty can now be avoided in view of the printed answers to questions or written statements that have been sent in by oral witnesses, and so obviate the necessity on my part of taking each witness through a prolonged examination in chief. This course, which we shall adopt, will, I hope, ensure an equally effective examination, and certainly a more expeditious procedure.

"As regards our enquiry this year, we have decided to limit it to the Indian Civil Service and the Provincial Civil Service, leaving our examination of the Special Services to our second visit next year. In view of the time at our disposal this year, we realised that the necessary preparation could not be made to ensure that careful examination that these important services demand. We have, therefore, postponed their consideration until next year, and so afforded adequate time for those concerned, to prepare the ground for us. In regard to them we have also decided to exclude from our consideration the subordinate services and ministerial establishments, except in so far as they have a direct bearin on the Government Provincial Services.

Then, as the matters under examination in many instances are [extremely technical in character, and must demand for their solution expert investigation, we have arranged, after consultation with the Secretary of State and the Government of India, to co-opt certain Assitant Commissioner in each province we visit; one to represent the Indian Civil Services, and two, the executive and judicial branches of the Provincial Civil Services. In Madras, we have been fortunate enough to obtain the assistance of the Hon. Mr. Justice Oldfield, Mr. Ramchandra Rao, and Mr. Subrahmanyam Pantulu, and to them I extend the hearty welcome of myself and my colleagues. These gentlemen will possess no power of a Royal Commissioner, but will, we anticipate, be able to render us valuable assistance by the local knowledge in each presidency and province, and taking their part in the enquiry.

PRIVATE CONFERENCES.

We hope also, in the course of our visits to the various provinces, to have the advantage of conference with the respective Governments, which we believe will be of value to us. These conferences, of course, must of necessity be private in character. I would like to say in this connection that this enquiry will be a public enquiry, though, of course, the Commission, in accordance with practice, reserves to itself complete discretion to take evidence in private on any of the points of the enquiry, whenever in their judgment this course appears to be necessary.

And now, Gentlemen, in concluding these remarks and speaking to the larger audience of India on this, the threshold of an arduous, complicated and intensely important task, my colleagues and I invite on all hands assistance and co-operation to aid us in the work that his before us. We are here to enquire into, and ultimately recommend, what we deem to be improvements in the present system of the Civil Services of India. These services have earned for themselves a splendid reputation throughout the world, but, with the advance of time and the development of India, it bcomes necessary to subject them to periodical examination with a view to their more complete adaptation to the new conditions of public life. The terms of our reference are "to examine and report upon the following matters in connection with the Indian Civil Service and other Civil Services, Imperial and Provincial:—The methods of recruitment and the services of training and probation; the conditions of services, salary, leave and pension; such limitations as still exist in the employment of non-Europeans; and the working of the existing system of division of the services into Imperial and Provincial; and generally to consider the requirements of the Public Service, and to recommend such changes as may seem expedient.

We start on our labours with good hope, a hope greatly encouraged by a cordial message of good-will received from his Excellency the Viceroy, the Viceroy whose merciful escape has aroused so deep a feeling throughout the length and breadth of India, and we are confident that we shall receive such assistance and co-operation that subsequently when the fruits of our labour are published to the world, it may be found that we have reached a reasonable basis of agreement which will give satisfaction both to the first demands of the services and to the legitimate aspirations of his Majesty's Indian subjects, and in consonant with the orderly development of the administration of this great country.

(Continued on page 6.)

THE SHIPPING BOOM.

Past Events and Future Prospects.

[BY A BRITISH SHIP MANAGER.]

In the excitement of booming markets and high freights, British shipowners have not of late paid much attention to prospects for the future. But now that we are on the threshold of 1913, they are beginning to send their thoughts forward, and to speculate as to what the new year may have in store. Some, too, are inclined to look with rather anxious eyes to the future, the more so because of the setback of the past few weeks. Then, again, the average shipowner cannot claim to be free from a tinge of that superstition which is naturally associated with the sea, and he wonders what misfortunes a year with the unlucky number 13 in its numerical make-up may not bring with it.

But if one might venture to disregard superstition, and if, instead of gloomily talking about coming events casting their shadows before, one might try to look into the future by the aid of the light of past events and experiences, one might probably see further and more accurately. It may, therefore, be useful, as well as interesting, briefly to review the history of the shipping boom which, some are pessimistic enough to believe, is now about to give place to another period of depressed markets and low freights. To do this it is necessary to go back two and a quarter years, for it was in the autumn of 1910 that the decided upward inclination in freights first made itself manifest.

Perhaps the best way to review events since that date will be to take each of the leading markets separately, and to commence with the Black Sea, which was the market that set the profit-making machinery in motion. The summer of 1910 was very wet in the grain-importing countries, and the harvest in those countries was ruined, but to equalise matters, the South of Europe was blessed with an enormous yield, and it was in the transportation of the surplus that the shipowner found remunerative employment. Freights advanced 30 to 40 per cent.—from about 9—to about 12-6—and although there was much congestion both at loading and discharging ports, the rates of freight were princely by comparison with previous rates, and shipowners were prepared to risk detention in their desire to participate. Boats were sent away in ballast from this country, a policy that had long been impracticable.

After exporting that tremendous crop, however, the Black Sea did very little for the shipowner in the succeeding twelve months. Freights, in fact, never again touched the high level of the autumn of 1910, until the outbreak of the Turco-Italian war in the October of 1911. This event, followed by the closing of the Dardanelles for a month, with subsequent fears of reclosing, and the outbreak of the Balkans war, all had the effect of keeping the Black Sea market in a state of turmoil for over twelve months. The closing of the Dardanelles spelt ruin to the voyages of about 200 steamers which were held up in consequence. This was unfortunate for the owners concerned, but on the other hand, the shipping trade generally benefitted by reason of this large quantity of tonnage being kept off the markets. The widest fluctuations in Black Sea rates occurred recently, when, within the space of two months, rates advanced from 15-3 to 27 and declined to 10. America has, perhaps, been the steadiest of all the markets. It commenced to move in the autumn of 1910, and although it declined in the following summer, when cargo was scarce, it opened well for the 1911 season, and in the space of two years freights have improved a hundred per cent. In proof of, this, it may be pointed out that the ocean rate on cotton for framps in October, 1910, was 30 cents, whereas in October, 1912, 60 cents was the rate for the same business. There was no grain business for tramps, two seasons ago. Last year a small business was done at about 2-9 per quarter, and this season there has been an enormous export on the basis of 4 freight. There have been no serious congestions or labour troubles to hamper the trade of the Northern States, whilst it may be added the strikes in other parts of the world have actually had an advantageous reflex effect upon it. For instance, the coal strike in England had the effect of creating a big demand for American coal, and this demand provided very profitable employment for steamers. In fact, owners could afford to pay famine prices for bunkers and send their vessels to the States in ballast to load coal cargoes there.

India has also been a steady market, its chief fluctuations being traceable to the movements of the consuming grain markets. Unlike the Black Sea, it has not had to pay panic rates, as certain owners have preferred the safer Indian trade, even at less profit, rather than risk the uncertainties of the Black Sea and Dardanelles.

The improvement in Indian freights has been as follows:—Karachi, 14 to 25, Bombay 17-6 to 30, Calcutta 20 to 35 jute basis, the maximum figures having been paid recently.

Circumstances have operated against the River Plate. Homeward market contributing to a larger degree to the recent prosperity. The new season of 1911 was a disappointment, and the only good effect it had on freights was to send outward rates up about 50 per cent. from 13-6 to 20 per ton. The maize crop of the same year was a failure, and, in short, 1911 can be marked down as a bad year for shipowners engaged in this trade. The new season of 1912 was hampered first by the late arrival of the crops, and also by the strike of stevedores' men followed by the railway strike, which disorganised trade and caused tremendous congestion and detention. Since the settlement of the strikes, however, some very fine rates have been paid, and with a splendid maize crop the demand for tonnage from the plate has been large.

Freights in the shorter trades have also shown a great improvement, and during the last two seasons the Baltic has provided very remunerative employment, not only for the old boats of small size, but also for large modern carriers. The profits made in these trades, good as they were, would have been much larger but for the detention arising out of congestion and strikes briefly in the old country. The transporters' strikes of 1911 inflicted serious losses on the Baltic traders, the consequent congestion extending over a long period.

In outward coal freights the Plate may be said to have taken the lead, for, while other outward markets were showing only slight improvement, the Plate had to make a very substantial increase early in 1911 owing to the poor prospects, already referred to, offered by the homeward market. The high rates paid out to the Plate had a beneficial effect on all trades, for they made owners independent of the homeward market from that quarter, and enabled them to undertake long ballast voyages to the States and to the East, which relieved the

markets of a lot of tonnage for a considerable time.

The improvement in outward freights in other directions was not so marked as in the Plate trade, but on the outbreak of the Turco-Italian war, Mediterranean rates advanced 30 per cent. from 8/ to 10/6 per ton, and the approach of the coal strike in the spring of this year also had hardening effect on outward rates. On the resumption of work at the mines, however, a large quantity of tonnage that had failed to get employment during the strike was thrown on to the market at the same time, with the result that the whole of the advance, amounting to over 50 per cent, that had been made in outward rates, was sacrificed. The lost ground, however, was soon recovered when the congestion was removed, and for the remainder of this year there has been a very good outward business in all directions.

It will be seen from the above review that the shipowner's lot during the past two and a quarter years has not been altogether a happy one. He has had many obstacles to surmount, and has often found himself, without warning, brought face to face with serious crises. These have in some cases changed a prospective poor voyage into a very remunerative one, and in other cases have knocked awry what promised to be very profitable employment. Business generally has been of an erratic character, and, although it is over two years since the improvement in freights commenced, it does not seem so long on account of the unsettled conditions under which trade has had to be carried on. But, with the settlement of the Near Easter trouble now in sight, provided there are no futher political complications, trading conditions should again become normal, and no doubt, shipowners would prefer the return of steadier markets even a lower level of freights. The recent fall in rates, both outward and homeward, can easily be explained, and there are no good grounds for supposing that markets will remain in their present dull state for any length of time. The grain-exporting countries still have large stocks to ship as soon as the grain markets adjust themselves, and the new crop in the Argentine, although not yet assured, gives promise of being a very large one. The increased demand for grain tonnage, with other markets operating simultaneously, would soon produce a healthier tone, and this should be maintained for some months yet. But it is, perhaps, too much to expect that the summer, with its lessened demand, should pass without a drop in freights, and before considering the possibility of a recovery in the autumn it would be well to turn to another important factor, and that is the rate at which new tonnage is being put into the water.

Lloyd's latest returns show that there were 1,846,829 gross register tons of shipping under construction in the United Kingdom on the 30th September last, as compared with 1,446,317 tons in September 1911, and 1,420,000 tons in September 1901, the latter being the highest figure reached during the previous shipping boom. Between September 1909 and September 1912 the total tonnage under construction has steadily moved up from 750,000 to 1,850,000. being now two and a half times as large as it was three years ago, and constituting a record in the history of Lloyd's Register. Speaking generally, the shipyards are booked full for the whole of next year, and some are now taking orders for delivery not before 1914. Even allowing for a large proportion of this new tonnage being of special types for special trades, tramp tonnage must now have made up a lot of leeway, and the wonders how much longer this rate of production can continue without its effect being felt in the freight market.

Arguing from the foregoing, the early part of 1913 should be as remunerative as 1912, for, while freights may not touch the maximum figures of the present year, they should work out as well on the average under more settled trading conditions. But if one places the increase in the production of tonnage as a set-off against any possible improvement in the autumn demand, a steady decline in freights is not unlikely during the second half of 1913.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

(*Continued from page 5.*)

SIR R. BENSON'S REPLIES.

The examination of witnesses was then proceeded with, the first witness being the Hon. Sir. Ralph Benson. He accepted the system of recruitment for the Indian Civil Services as generally satisfactory, but added the ideal system would be one which selection on account of character would have its place. He expressed strong opposition to the proposal for simultaneous examinations. He was also opposed to all idea of giving a proportion of the vacancies to be filled by Indians. He considered that the period of probation should be two years. He expressed the opinion that the recent recruits to the Indian Civil Service were very good. In reply to the question whether a fixed minimum proportion of Europeans should be employed in the higher posts of the civil administration. He said he did not consider that it was possible to lay down any fixed proportion. As regards the legal training of young officers in the judicial branch, he urged the absolute necessity of improving the legal knowledge of civilians generally and of those selected for the judicial service in particular. As regards promotion, he thought the present system of promotion by seniority, subject to fitness and tempered by selection in the case of higher officers, satisfactory in theory but in practice he thought too great tenderness was shown to inefficient officers. He did not think any change was desirable as regards the seperation of the judicial and executive functions. He considered the present system of equal annuities to all members of the Indian Civil Service satisfactory, and did not recommend any change. Pensions of £1,200 to High Court Judges was "of the utmost importance" to maintain equality among the judges. He considered all classes were adequately represented in the Provincial Civil Service and had few suggestions to make in regard to this branch of enquiry. Sir Ralph was then examined orally at great lenght, and his examination had not concluded when the Commission rose for lunch.

The Public Service Commission will be at Calcutta from the 22nd January to 1st February, Rangoon 4th to 8th February, Calcutta 14th to 18th (for Assam evidence), Delhi 21st to 25th, March, Bombay 28th February to 13th March, Nagpur 16th to 21st March, Patna 24th to 28th March, Lucknow 30th March to 6th April, Lahore 9th to 16th, and the Commission will sail from Bombay on the 19th March for England.

Rao Bahadur P. Theagaroya Chetty, in the course of his evidence, said that a simultaneous examination ought not to be held, nor should recruitment be made by means of a separate competitive examination.

The Public Services Commission resumed its sitting this afternoon, when the examination of Sir Ralph Benson was continued.

BOMBAY OPIUM.

Sale Postponed.

No opium sale took place in Bombay yesterday. A notification was issued as follows :—"The Collector of Customs hereby gives notice that he has fixed Rs. 2,500 as the upset price for the rights of Export to be sold at the auctions to be held in January February and March 1913." There being no bidders at the figure, the auction was postponed.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

LORD SYDENHAM.

I TAKE off my hat (metaphorically, of course) to my Lord Sydendam. The bestowal of a peerage on Sir George Clarke is a singular distinction, but it is not too high a reward for his uncommonly meritorious services in eminent and distinguished positions. Coming, as it does, towards the close of his period of office as Governor of Bombay, it may be regarded as a token of approbation, on the part of the King and his Ministers, of the manner in which he has acquitted himself of his great trust. When he came out comparatively an unknown man to us here, he did not take long to make a very favourable impression on the public of Bombay. We saw that he was a close and eager student of the administrative problems of the Presidency, and a thorough and conscientious worker, with a sympathetic curiosity which turned him to likely persons in various walks of life for inquiry and information at first hand. His speeches have always been rich with thought and matter, stamping him as a statesman of high character and sound principles. This is not the occasion to review his administration, or to subject his doings to a critical analysis. But those who agree with his Excellency in everything, and those who differ from him in something, have united in the opinion that the peerage which has been conferred upon Sir George Clarke is a fitting crown to a distinguished and honourable career as a public servant.

THE HINDU BARONET.

Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal is the first Hindu who has been honoured with a baronetcy. He had been fast graduating for it by his splendid munificence. I do not know the total of his benefactions, but he has given most liberally and wisely, and in this respect he does not fall behind the persons who have been made baronets during the *regime* of Lord Sydenham. While I heartily congratulate Sir Chinubhai and the Hindu community, I may be permitted to hope that Government will ever be most jealous and discriminating in bestowing this hereditary English title. Its value must be maintained by conferring it, as a very rare distinction on those who have richly deserved it. I think a baronetcy must not be considered as fairly won unless a man, otherwise deserving of the honour, gives a total of about twenty-five lakhs in charity. If a knighthood is similarly to be conferred as a reward of munificence, the aggregate amount of donations need not be much below ten lakhs. We have now five Indian baronets in Bombay, three Parsis, one Mahomedan, and one Hindu. There are none in any other part of India. Herein we are singulary lucky. There is more wealth in Calcutta than in Bombay, and some of the territorial magnates are enormously rich. But the Government and the people of Bengal, do not approximate so nearly as the Government and the people of Bombay, and the average man of wealth in Bengal is not so charitably inclined as the average Parsi, or even the average Hindu or Moslem of Bombay. These, I believe, are the reasons why Bengal cannot yet boast of a single baronet among its Indian population.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

OF Congress, conferences and confabulations of all sorts, there is no end at Christmas time in India. They break forth in an epidemic form at the close of the year, and reappear in a milder form at Easter. They embrace all human interests—political, social, industrial, educational, moral and religious. Various races, castes and communities have separate meetings for the promotion of their particular welfare, and of late years, women have begun to hold conferences of their own. Among all these demonstrations, the first place is taken by the Indian National Congress, which may be taken as the parent and model of all other organizations, which have since sprung up for the advancement of specific class interests. We have thus an ample and diverse field for gratifying our passion for speech, and we are happy in passing a number of irreproachable resolutions on the questions taken up by each association for its own special concern. The proceedings of the National Congress at Bankipur were harmonious, and of late years scrupulous care is taken not to wound the susceptibilities of Mahomedans. They have been attending the Congress in increasing numbers, and we have it now on the authority of the Hon. Mr. Mazharrul Haque, chairman of the Reception Committee, that "a great and powerful party of liberal Musalmans has arisen, whose aims and ideals are the aims and ideals of the Congress." He made a passionate appeal to his co-religionists to make common cause with their Hindu brethren, and, as the Congress is getting more sober in tone and sentiment, I believe that Moslems will be drawn to it gradually in larger numbers. The speech of the president, Rao Bahadhur Madholkar, exacting as it was in some of its demands, was, in regard to its spirit, unexceptionable. It was not a brilliant performance, nor had he anything new to say. But it was solid and sober, and commanded the approval of the Congress. The result was particularly gratifying, as Mr. Madholkar had not come in for the honour by the unanimous decision of all the Congress Committees, and, when a majority of these bodies voted in his favour, Bankipur came in the way, demanding for itself a decisive voice in the choice of president. It was sulky and defiant for a time, insisting that the party who paid the piper should have the right to call for the tune, and the owners were not favourable to harmony and good-will. But the Surat split has taught the Congress a sharp lesson, and means were found ultimately to smooth the differences which had threatened awhile the peace of the sessions at Bankipur. Not a word of dissent was raised against Mr. Madholkar, and he acquitted himself of his task about as well as any other patriot and leader of the Congress.

SOBRIETY AND EXTRAVAGANCE.

MOST of the speeches were in a minor key, the general tone was rather chastened and subdued, which, I believe, was partly owing to the outrage which had cast a gloom over the country. Not that there were no occasional flashes of rhetoric, or daring flights in the upper air. One Mr. Mahomed Ismael "of Arrah," appealing to the Hindus and Moslems for union and co-operation, held before them the alluring vision that "their united strength was bound to force the Government of the country to accept the terms they would propose regarding the constitution of Government; namely, self-government on colonial lines." As a set-off against this little piece of extravagance, I may quote a remark of Mr. Surendranath Banerjea on the same subject, namely, that "the goal was to be reached in the process of evolution, and not revolution;" and, as we all know, evolution is an exceedingly slow process. A delegate from Madras, who was entrusted with a resolution about local self-government, demanded "that local and municipal bodies should have an elective majority, and should be free from the undue interference of government, and they should have non-official chairmen. Unless these were granted, no real progress could be made in self-government." The speaker does not seem to be aware of the vagaries of some of the municipalities and the danger of leaving them too much to themselves; nor does he seem to know that in such cases official control has been a blessing. My faith, I confess, is not absolute in the virtue of the elective principle, and I cannot bring myself to agree with the patriots who think that the official elements in a public body, and any sort of official control, carries with it always an inevitable taint. The Congress, for its own credit, might have done well to have omitted the resolution which it carried in favour of swadeshism. For one thing, the subject concerns an industrial conference more nearly, and for another, the proposition, merely avowing an abstract preference for the principle of swadeshism, and being devoid of any practical aim or achievement, was barren and futile. But it enabled the delegate in charge of the motion to lay himself out for a grand effort. He abjured his compatriots by everything they held dear and sacred to go in for swadeshi articles. If indigenous crafts and industries are properly and honestly worked, if the country will produce goods quite as good as those which are imported from foreign countries and can sell them at, at least, the same price, the people will need no eloquent appeals to induce them to prefer home-made to foreign wares.

VOCATION OF THE CONGRESS.

I CAN not agree with the critics who declare that since the reform and enlargement of the Legislative Councils, the vocation of the Congress is gone. They observe that the Congress does not make a display of such fire and fury as of yore, that its ardour is tamed and its energy is on the wane, and it is predicted that it is likely to die of inanition. It may not have the vigour of early youth. It has survived its exuberance, and has been chastened somewhat with age and experience. But it is better fitted to enlighten the country with its mellow wisdom. Its counsels will not be perfect, they can never be so, and it would be unreasonable to entertain such an expectation. It will stumble occasionally and will be betrayed, in the person of some of its spokesmen, into lapses from sense and sobriety. What popular body on earth is perfect? The mother of Parliaments is far from being so, and therefore, we must not be too strict and rigid in our judgment on the Congress. The popular representatives in the Legislative Councils do, no doubt, act as exponents of the wishes and sentiments of the people. But their efforts in the Council Chambers are necessarily much restricted and circumscribed. The Congress presents a far wider field, and the speakers revel in a sense of greater freedom and less of responsibility. Like Gladstone, when he broke away from Oxford, they feel an agreeable sense of being unmuzzled. The Congress embraces the whole country, and all its interests and activities, as no Legislative Council can. But the country may not suffer much if it were held in alternate years, and perhaps, the Congress itself may gain something thereby in freshness and vigour.

DION.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Trombay as a Suburb of Bombay.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Lately I had an occasion to visit Trombay, which is only a few miles away from this city, and a likely place to become a suburb of Bombay, as the climate of the place is like that of places situated on the western foreshore of Salsette, where Government is going to open new suburbs by building a small railway. I wonder, why Government should spend a large sum when a healthy place like the Island of Trombay, which is at a stone's throw from Bombay, can be developed for very little outlay. A railway line built and worked by the G. I. P. Railway runs from Kurla as far as Mani from where Trombay is only a couple of miles, crossing several villages. This line belongs to the Bombay Municipality and only two goods trains of 25 wagons each pass over the line once every day bringing "Kathoras" from Mahaluxmi flats to deposit at Devnar. It is suggested that if the G. I. P. were to run their harbour branch train which waits at the Kurla Railway Station for some time before it returns to Bombay, I am sanguine it would carry many more passengers than that it does now by running between Kurla and Bombay only. A large number of pass-holders, who are employed in Bombay Offices, Workshops, Factories, live at Chembure, two miles from Kurla. Though the present terminus of the Municipal lines is two miles away from Trombay and if the Railway Company or Municipality do not see it way to extend the line as far as there, yet the inhabitants will deem it a boon conferred on them if the Harbour Branch train were to run over the present Municipal line as an experiment for a year only, and find out whether the need expressed by the inhabitants of Trombay is genuine or not. There is a large salt trade carried on at Trombay and if Trombay were made the terminus of the Harbour Branch, all salt that goes to Thana from different ports, viz., Belapur, Uran, Shava, Trombay, Mahul and other places, would be sent up to the Ghauts from Trombay only, thus bringing more income to the G. I. P. than what it gets at present.—Yours, etc.,

H. S. NOBLE.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JAN. 8.

The following bulletin was issued from Viceregal Lodge at 8-30 a. m. to-day :—His Excellency the Viceroy continues to improve, but the hearing is still affected.

The accompanying telegram was received by Syedmia Ahmedmia Kadri, Secretary Anjuman i Islam, Ahmedabad from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy with reference to the telegram sent by the Anjuman :—

"Many thanks for message of sympathy sent by the Anjuman Islam which will be laid before Viceroy on his recovery. I am sure he will greatly appreciate it."

The following resolution has been passed by the Haj Committee, Bombay:—"The Haj Committee desires to place on record its great sense of abhorrence and disgust at the villanous and cowardly attempt on the life of the Viceroy, H. E. Lord Hardinge, and to express its humble thankfulness to the Almighty for so miraculously saving his life and the life of H. E. Lady Hardinge. They pray for his Excellency's speedy recovery, and hope that the culprit, or culprits, whoever they may be, may soon be discovered and punished as they deserve. Resolved also that the president be requested to send a copy of this resolution to H. E. the Viceroy, through the Goverament of Bombay.

SIR GANGADHAR CHITNAVIS, K.C.I.E., has been duly elected an Additional Member of the Supreme Legislative Council by the Landholders of the Central Provinces.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

STRANGE SECTS.

Management of their Shrines in Ahmedabad.

SIDELIGHTS OF HISTORY.

Two hundered and eighty-seven plaintiffs, headed by Saiyad Nurali Hazanali, Saiyad Yanarali Nurali and others, sued 635 defendants headed by: (1) Kaka Kanji Meghji, deceased, by his sons and heirs, Laxman and Bhimji Kanji, minors, (2) Kaka Ramji Meghji, (3) Kisore Desai, deceased, by his widow and heiress, Bai Fuli, and others, in the Court of the District Judge of Ahmedabad, for the removal of the defendants from the management and possession of the Roza in Pirana of Bakarali Saiyad Saheb, and for the appointment of first and second plaintiffs (of Saiyad Bakarali's sect) as managers and supervising trustees of the Roza in Pirana of Bakarali, and for accounts.

THE DISCIPLES' CASE.

The plaintiffs said that the ancestors of the first and second plaintiffs had founded a religious sect many years ago. Hindus and many persons connected with Islamby their ancestors became members, and plaintiffs became their preceptors. The headquarters of the sect were at Pirana in the Dascroi taluka in Ahmedabad. The Roza (mausoleum) of their ancestor Bakarali Badamia was situated there, and the land on which it stood had been purchased by Sayad Bakarali's grandfather, SayadSharif, who erected the buildings for his own residence. In that Roza had been placed the tombs of their kinsmen, and the "shewaks" (disciples), of Sayad Bakarali performed religious ceremonies at those tombs under the plaintiffs' direction. The first and second plaintiff were owners in possession of Sayad Bakarali's property. To collect income from the "shewaks" (disciples) known by the name of "Athias," plaintiff employed servants called "kakas" who were maintained from the income of the Roza. The "shewaks" paid to the "kakas" one-tenth of their income payable to plaintiffs as preceptors. Ill-feeling arose between the first plaintiff and his two brothers. A compromise was reached on the 23rd July 1889. But a hitch occurred again, and the first three defendants did not settle accounts with the plaintiff. The late "kakas" had mismanaged and kept false accounts, and the present defendants (minors) were not able to manage, owing to their minority, and the defendant, Kishor Desai, had also been guilty of mismanagement and embezzlement.

The defendants said that the "Athias" (disciples) Panch was the owner, manager and trustee, and the defendants had him appointed by them. The defendants were not responsible for the accounts as they were nominees of the Panch, who held possession of the account books, and against whom the suit ought to have been brought. The plaintiffs were Mussalmans and not "Athias," and had no right or interest.

The plaintiffs (Nos. 1 and 2) were not the religious preceptors of the defendants, who were not, and whose Panch was not "Shewaks," and they had not been appointed "kakas" or servants by the plaintiffs and the defendants did not collect any income on the plaintiffs' behalf. There was no necessity to appoint new trustees. The plaintiffs, having failed to take possession forcibly, had filed the suit maliciously and unnecessarily in order to harass the defendants and their Panch, and the suit was not a "bona fide" one.

The members of the "Athia" Panch, who were made defendants, said that none but the Panch, was the owner and manager.

The management of the Roza was under their supervision through a "kaka" and "karbhari" appointed by them. The accounts were examined by them whenever there was a "urus" (fair). The plaintiffs were not the owners and were not interested in any way in the Roza. In all law suits the "Athia Panch" was held to be the owner. The plaintiffs were not their religious preceptors or followers of their religion, but were of the Moslem faith and had no right over the property. There had been no embezzlement. The plaintiffs had been enquiring the defendants' religion, but if the plaintiffs sided with the defendants, they would make suitable arrangements for them. The defendants had paid whatever sums they pleased to the plaintiffs, who had no right, title or interest.

The Judge in Ahmedabad held that new trustees should be appointed. There were nice distinctions existing between the "sayads" and "kakas" (according to Henry George Briggs, in his book, "The Cities of Gujarashtra,") who separately controlled the ceremonial and financial arrangements of Pirana mosques dedicated to Imamshanai Shek Sharif and Bakarali. The last saint's purity of life had not affected the prurient taste of the Muslim for the seraglio, since he had left two widows without issue. One widow was of the Balzi Bhoras tribe and the other a Sayadani, named Ams Begum, and they seized the control over the revenues of the Pirana upon their husband's death. The Balzi widow died shortly after and Ams Begum attained sole supremacy. The secular duties were conducted by Bakarali's nephew as superior over the Sayads and received a tithe of all contributions. Hasam Miyah (father of the plaintiff) was said to be of such a disposition that quarrels among the members of the family and their followers ensued. The state was worth alone a lakh of rupees.

Within the vicinity of the shrines was a commodious dwelling house upon an elevated site commanding a prospect of the adjacent country and presenting a richly wooded domain with all the majestic features of an English park. There were three Sadamaraths (or charitable resorts), where incisors and mendicants were fed from the revenues. Besides "sayads" and "kakas" there were "muridis" (disciples), both Mahomedan and Hindu. The sayads claimed their ancestry from Imam Shahai, and believed that they would never exceed sixty in number. Hence the conviction that the birth of an additional male soul was counter-balanced by the death of one of the members of the community. The "sayads" at one time had control of the finances as well as the ceremonies, but petty jealousies and vexatious feuds had fanned the flame of discord so high that a third party was solicited to interfere and hence the "kakas" were entrusted with the monetery arrangements with mutual consent and at the instance of the belligerent sayads. Of course, certain stipulations were provided for their maintenance and the etceteras concommitant upon such a compact. But the means by which the animosities had been raised, passed into the hands of men, who, if possessing the leisure and the capacity to attend to the fiscal resolutions of the shrines, were also sensible of the power with which they were invested, and a trifling ferment rendered the sayads so dependent upon the Chief Kaka, that he insisted upon their seeking their own livelihood, and several entered the Gaikwar's cavalry and the Gujarat Irregular Horse. Further annoyances led them to expel Shamji Kaka and to appeal to the British Magistrate (1848) of Ahmedabad for protection and succour.

The "kakas" (importing a slave) took up their abode in the proximity of the mausoleum of Imam Shahai. About 40 of them lived about the Pirana, and they lived exemplary lives. They were dressed in orange-coloured angarkha with a dhoti, and a kerchief round their head. They maintained celibacy. The Hindu "muridis" (disciples) were largely vegetable sellers in Ahmedabad, while the Moslem murids called Memans, all of the Katchi caste, were weavers. They spread over Balasinor, Ahmedabad and Cutch.

The Gazetteer account said that Bakarali was not a descendant of Imamshah but of a Siadhi Akal Mirza, who pretended to be a descendant of Imamshah, who is said to have gone to Gujarat from Persia in 1449, to have married a daughter of Mahammad II. King of Ahmedabad, Bakarali with the Roza, in 1832. His debts were paid by his followers who placed a Kapbi kika in charge.

In the historical book, "Mirati Ahmadi," the Memans of Ahmedabad, the Matyas of Khandesh and Bagdana are said to be sections of a community of converts to Islam, and the Khojas were an off-shoot of the community. According to the Khojas, Pir Sadruddin was their founder, and plaintiff Narsi said the same Pir was the original founder of the "dharma" (religion) to which the "Athias" belonged; and Narsi called himself Dharma Guru. He was descended from Pir Sadruddin through Sayad Khan and Bakarali.

The Judge, after discussing various authorities and the contents of the annual rate, concluded that the Sayads were among the beneficiaries. To stop further waste of money in litigation the Judge drew up a scheme providing that the "kakas" should be elected by the Panch and should be ex-officio members.

The plaintiffs appealed to the High Court, and said that the lower Court was wrong in excluding Nurali from the management, and giving him only the right of attending the meetings and offering them advice and suggestions.

The matter came up before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar. The hon. Mr. Parekh and Mr. Dhurandhar and Mr. Rao appeared for the plaintiff appellants, Messrs. Thakore, Shah, T.R. Desai, and Divatia were for the respondents. Their Lordships, after hearing the parties, confirmed the scheme of management passed by the lower Court, with slight alterations.

TEMPLE LAND IN DISPUTE.

Before the District Judge of Karwar, Shreedhar Narsinha Bhat, Raghupati Saulo Bhat and Anant Krishna Naik, sued Madwacharya Ramchandracharya, Sahalea Charya Madhwacharya and Vankatesh Madhwacharya to evict them from certain temple lands, and for the lands to be restored to the temple of Shri Venkatesh.

The plaintiffs were the devotees of the temple at Karwar, and the lands were given to defendants' ancestors on the condition of their reciting "Puranas" in the temple; but the defendants had ceased to do so. They alleged that the lands were their absolute property and that their ancestors had undertaken "Puran" of their own accord and the defendants had carried it on till 1905, when they were prevented from doing so by the priests.

The Goud Saraswat Vaishnava community of Karwar, who owned the temple, in a meeting, authorised the plaintiffs to sue the defendants, and after various amendments, the case came up finally before the Judge of Karwar, who removed the defendants from the possession of the lands and held that they enjoyed the lands in trust, on condition of reciting Puranas.

The matter came up on appeal to the High Court before Mr. Justice Beaman and Mr. Justice Rao. Their Lordships held that no case had been made out for removing the defendants and restoring the lands to the temple. Their Lordships could not deprive the defendants of lands they had enjoyed for a century if they recited the Puranas for three months in the year, as they were willing to do. The lower Court's judgment was modified accordingly.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Yesterday, Mr. Justice Macleod presided over the Insolvency Court.

Vithaldas Gordhandas and another.—Obtained extension of interim protection for four months.

Morarji D. Thakar.—Extension of interim protection for two months.

Khersedji Byramji Chokai.—Extension of interim protection for two months.

Lalbhai Mangalsankar.—Obtained sanction to a scheme of payment at the rate of nine annas to the rupee. He had a debt of Rs. 11,287.

The following were sworn in and discharged.—Damodar Lalji Dwarkanath, Reginald Donohough, Janakiprasad Santaprosad, Herbert Scott, Hakimsaoo, Abdul Kader and H. E. Gough.

THE POLICE COURT.

MUCH MISUNDERSTANDING.

Yesterday at Mazgaon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Cap. Witheworth Jones, I. M. S., appeared to answer the charge of assaulting and insulting Mr. Narotum Morarji Goculdas, an Ex-Sheriff of Bombay, on the 18th October 1912, at the Grant-road railway station.

Mr. Jehangir D. Davar, Barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Gulabsaand of Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, Solicitors, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Acworth, of Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors, with Mr. Dadyba C. Mehta, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Davar, in opening the case, said that, on the night of 18th October 1912, the complainant was proceeding to Ahmedabad, and arrived at the Grant-road station with his wife, nephew and the latter's wife. When the Ahmedabad mail train came in, he proceeded to open the door of the ladies' compartment of a first-class carriage. Just then the accused jumped out of the next compartment and violently pushed the complainant, using insulting and objectionable words. He said, "Are you blind? Can't you see it is a first-class ladies' compartment?"

The complainant asked his name and the accused only murmured "Jon a." The complainant insisted upon having his full name, and the accused referred him to the placard on his carriage. The complainant was asked by the accused why he wanted the name. "Are you going to bring guns and batteries against me?" he asked, and added that it was not the business to open the door but that the railway servants should have done it. The complainant replied that the Railway Act did not require that. The complainant was given such a sudden and severe push, that he was taken aback. He then went to his compartment. The complainant and the accused travelled by the same train as far as Ahmedabad. They both alighted at that station, but the accused did not tender an apology or utter a word of regret for his conduct. The complainant, after returning to Bombay, wrote to Captain Jones through his solitors, calling upon him to tender an unqualified apology, which should be published in the newspapers at his cost.

Counsel here read the correspondence which had passed between Mr. Narottamdas and Capt. Jones.

The Magistrate said that from the correspondence, it appeared that Capt. Jones had acted under some misunderstanding, and suggested a settlement.

Mr. Davar said that he was willing to accept an unconditional apology.

Mr. Acworth said that it was only fair to his client that the other side of the case should be stated to the Court.

Mr. Davar remarked that he would accept an apology if it were offered at that juncture. He would not accept a half-hearted apology.

Mr. Acworth suggested that it was desirable that the Court should hear the full details. He wished Mr. Davar to read the whole correspondence.

Mr. Davar thereupon read the remaining correspondence, leaving out the letters marked "without prejudice."

Counsel then remarked that Mr. Narotam was the Sheriff of Bombay at the time the incident took place, otherwise he would have there and then taught a lesson to Capt. Jones, which he would have remembered for the rest of his life. Mr. Narotam was an athlete and a good sportsman.

Mr. Acworth:—Yes: and Capt. Jones is a light-weight champion boxer.

Mr. Davar said that the last-named fact accounted for Capt. Jones being so quick with his fists, without waiting to hear or ask for any explanation.

The Magistrate said that such remarks were likely to embitter the feelings of the parties, and asked the legal gentlemen representing the parties to refrain from them. His Worship again asked if there were no chance of a settlement.

Mr. Acworth said that it lay with the other side more than the defence, as his Worship must have noticed from the correspondence read in Court.

The Mgistrate asked if Mr. Acworth wished to state his case at that stage.

Mr. Acworth replied in the affirmative, and proceeded to read his case as follows:—On the evening the 18th October, Capt. Jones joined the Ahmedabad mail at Colaba station with his sister-in-law, who had arrived in Bombay from England on that day, and for whom a berth had been reserved in the ladies' compartment. He took notice of whether any other berths were reserved in the ladies' compartment, and his sister-in-law told him that she intended to retire to rest at once. When the train arrived at Grant-road station, he was looking out of his compartment, which was next to the carriage in which his sister-in-law was travelling, and he saw the door of her compartment opened three times, as he fully believed, by the same Hindu gentleman. At the third attempt to open the door of the compartment, he got out of the carriage and went up to the complainant who was standing at the door of his sister-in-law's compartment, and believing him to be the same man who had made the previous attempts to open the door of the carriage, he pushed him away from the door; and, addressing him in tones which he is quite prepared to admit were hasty, said, "Are you blind? Don't you see that this carriage is reserved for ladies?" or words to that effect. He knew that his sister-in-law was retiring to rest in the ladies' compartment, and he was certainly indignant that any man should have made persistent attempts to open the door of the carriage without giving any warning, and he saw no ladies in such proximity to the complainant as to lead him to think that he was opening the door of the compartment to put ladies into it. The ladies of the complainant's party did not, in fact, come up until some minutes after he had pushed the complainant from the carriage door and first spoken to him. The complainant became very excited and Capt. Jones called up the Sergeant of Railway Police, who was passing along the platform, and asked him to assist him in preventing the complainant from getting into the ladies' compartment; and the police sergeant went towards the end of the train to fetch a ticket-collector to look the door of the compartment. After the police sergeant had returned, the ladies of the complainant's party came up and got into the ladies' compartment and the complainant continued the discussion with Capt. Jones on the platform. Previous to this, the complainant had asked for his (Capt. Jones') name, which the latter gave him, but declined to repeat it when the complainant stated that he had not heard it. When the police sergeant came back, the complainants asked him to take his (Capt. Joan's) name, but Captain Jones at once said that it was not necessary to ask the police sergeant for it, and gave his name, at the same time stating that it was written on the card of the carriage in which he was travelling.

On the 22nd October 1912, Capt. Jones received a letter from Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., setting out the complainant's version of the occurrence on the 18th idem, and demanding an unqualified apology to be published at his cost in such papers as the complainant might select; and threatening criminal proceedings unless their aequisitions were complied with within forty-eight hours. On the 25th October 1912 Capt. Jones replied to this letter through his vakil, setting out his version of the occurrence; and, in conclusion, "It is to be hoped that a gentleman in the position of your client will be satisfied if he gets, as he hereby does, an unequivocal admission that my client never intended to be rude to him or to insult him in any other way." Subsequently, on the 21st November 1912, following certain correspodence carried on "without prejudice," Capt. Jones wrote a letter in the following terms addressed to the complainant:—

"To Narottam Morarji Gokuldas, Esq., J. P., Sheriff of Bombay. Dear Sir,—In regard to the incident that took place on the Grant-road station on the 18th ultimo without going into the merits of the case, I must say that I express my regret, and apologize to you unconditionally for what I said and did on that occasion, this as between gentleman and gentleman. Let me assure you that I had no intention to insult you in any way, and I am very sorry that your feelings are hurt. I trust you will accept this apology, and will be so good as to write to me and say so. It is understood that this apology is not to be published in any way except confidentially amongst your immediate circle of intimate friends—I remain yours truly,

S. WHITWORTH JONES,
Capt., I.M.S."

This letter was forwarded to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., by Capt. Jones' pleader on the 23rd November 1912, but was returned by them on the 29th idem with the statement that their client declined to accept it, and that unless by 11 a.m., on Tuesday the 3rd December last, they received from Capt. Jones apology in the form of the draft sent by them, their client would not waive his requisition for publication of the apology in the newspapers, and proceedings would be launched at once. The draft apology sent by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., read as follows:—

"Narotam Morarji Goculdas, Esq. Dear Sir,—In regard to the incident that took place on the Grant-road station on the 18th ultimo, I beg unconditionally to apologize to you and express my regret for what I said and did on that occasion. I trust you will accept this apology and will be so good as to write to me to say so."

Capt. Jones desired to say that he always had been from the outset ready and willing to express his regret to the complainant for his share in the occurrence in question. His reason for objecting to give or have published an apology which did not set out all the facts in connection therewith was that such an apology would not be fair to him and would be misleading and liable to misconstruction. It was not the fact that Capt. Jones had given the complainant a very violent push, and it was not the fact that he had used insulting and rude language to the complainant or that he had committed any assault upon him other than and beyond what he had admitted above; and the complainant, who was in a very excited state, did not explain to him that he had seats reserved for the ladies of his party in the compartment in which Capt. Jones' sister-in-law was travelling, and that he opened the door of the carriage with a view to putting his ladies into the carriage. Capt. Jones did not become aware of the fact that the ladies' of the complainant's party were to travel in the ladies' compartment until they came up as stated above, some minutes after the occurrence. He ascertained afterwards that it was not the complainant who had attempted to open the door of the ladies' compartment on the first two occasions, but some other member or members of his party; and, as would be seen from his vakil's letter of the 25th October and his own letter of the 21st November 1912, Capt. Jones had gone very much more than halfway to meet the complainant in connection with the incident, which had arisen entirely out of Capt. Jones' mistaken belief that it was the complainant himself who had opened the door of a ladies' compartment on three separate occasions without giving any warning that he was about to do so, and that he had intended to attempt to get into the compartment. It would be observed that the complainant did not state that he gave any warning before opening the door of the ladies' compartment. According to all the rules of ordinary courtesy, he should have done so. On the 2nd December Capt Jones' vakil wrote to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., stating that he was not prepared to sign an apology in the form of the draft sent by them with their letter of the 29th November, but that it was still open to the complainant, at any time before going to Court, to terminate this unfortunate matter by accepting his letter of apology of the 21st November; and his vakil stated that if the complainant was not prepared to do so, Capt. Jones would be obliged by his expediting his legal proceedings as his sister-in-law, who was one of his witnesses, was to proceed to Calcutta as a guest at Government House, and a delay would greatly interfere with her arrangements. Notwithstanding this request, and the fact that in their letter of the 29th November 1912, Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., had threatened to launch proceedings immediately after the 3rd December the summons in this case was not issued until the 13th December and his sister-in-law had left for Calcutta on the 18th idem. In conclusion, Capt. Jones desired to say that although he felt that this matter had been most unnecessarily brought into Court, being, as he submitted, a matter to which section 95 of the Indian Penal Code applied, that was to say, a matter in which the harm done to the complainant was so slight that he should not have complained of it, when he knew the mistake which had occurred. Capt. Jones had no desire to resile from the apology and expression of regret contained his in letter of the 21st November.

Mr. Davar remarked that he had heard many a bluff, and had heard a lot but he had never known a person taking up the attitude assumed by the defence. They wanted them to believe it was a misunderstanding. Seeing a person approaching the ladies' compartment where his sister-in-law had retired, the accused urged, he was offended, his wrath was roused, because he thought it was an intrusion on the privacy of a lady. To suggest such a thing at the Grant-road station blazingly lighted, and thousands of people on the platform, at the time when the mail train steamed in, was a childish excuse. Counsel said that the defence now put up was an afterthought. What was his conduct? Capt. Jones said he believed no attempt was made three times to open the door of the compartment in which the lady who was in his charge, had retired. But if Capt. Jones only cared to remember that the placard on the compartment where his sister-in-law had occupied one berth, contained the names of three other ladies for each of whom one berth was reserved, and they must expect that other passengers were coming in. Mr. Acworth had put it that if the case had been reversed and Mr. Narottam had been in Capt. Jones' place he would have acted similarly. Counsel would reply "no," any other gentleman would in the circumstances have gone up and asked, "Why do you come near a ladies' compartment?" before giving him a push or using insulting language.

The Magistrate said that it showed that Capt. Jones had acted under a misunderstanding and that would be desirable if some arguement could be made by which a settlement be arrived at.

Mr. Davar said that he would have readily complied with his Worship's request, but after the statements made by Mr. Narottam and the [illegible] sought by the defence he would not accept any apology. If the suggestion had come before the statement was made by Mr. Acworth, he would readily accepted it.

Continuing his remarks, Mr. Davar said that pushing the Sheriff, a gentleman of the position of Mr. Norottam, in a public place, where thousands of people were present, they were asked to take as an ordinary occurrence.

The Magistrate:—But Capt. Jones did not know that it was the Sheriff.

Mr. Davar:—No, Capt. Jones thought he was ass

TREES IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Government Encourages Planting.

The following resolution of the Bombay Government has been published :—

It has always been the policy of Government to encourage private persons to plant and preserve trees in open spaces near towns and villages, and in waste lands and orders, have been issued from time to time with his object in view. Thus, persons planting fruit trees on open land in any village site or on Government waste land adjoining a village, are entitled to the produce of the trees. Again orders have been passed for the encouragement of babul plantations in unassessed waste in the neighbourhood of rivers and nalas in the Ahmedabad District, and it was directed that the sale-proceeds of the trees as also of dead and fallen timber should be shared between Government and the planters. The Governor in Council is of opinion that the time has come when the importance of the object in view justifies—nay—demands the grant of more liberal terms. On account of the steady industrial development of the country the demand for fuel is becoming more and more intense, and the high prices of firewood and of wood for agricultural implements press severely on the poorer classes. Every addition to the supply of firewood diminishes the amount of useful manure that is consumed as fuel. The plantation of trees and shady groves adds to the beauty of every village and provides a grateful shelter for man and beast. On economic as well as æsthetic considerations the importance of adding to the tree-growth in this country is obvious and Government trusts that the public will give a hearty response to the concessions now offered.

With a view to encouraging private persons to plant trees at their own expense in lands set apart for the common use of the village, in Government unassessed waste, and in reserved forests in charge of the Revenue Department, the Governor in Council is pleased to issue the following instructions.—

(1) Before planting is undertaken, the permission of the Mamlatdar or Mahalkari shall be obtained.

(2) On receipt of an application for permission, the Mamlatdar or Mahalkari shall ascertain by local enquiry whether there is any objection to permission being granted. In cases of doubt, especially when the land is reserved forest in charge of the Revenue Department or already contains trees of any value which are the property of Government, the case shall be submitted for the orders of the Sub-Divisional Officer. (3) In case of permission being granted a permit shall be given to the applicant, stating precisely the exact situation a boundaries of the land in which he is permitted to plant trees and setting forth the conditions specified below. No restriction shall be placed on the number or kind of trees to be planted :—(i) No right over the land shall be granted to the permit holder. (ii) The permit holder shall be allowed to erect any fence which may be necessary for the purpose of protecting the trees planted by him. (iii) The usufruct and the timber of the trees, i. e., the leaves, twigs, flowers, fruits and branches of the trees, and the trees themselves when fallen or felled shall be given entirely free to the permit holder. (iv) Power to remove the trees when necessary, without claim to compensation, shall be reserved to Government, trees so removed being given free to the permit holder under clause (iii). (V) The permit shall be subject to cancellation if the trees are not planted in accordance with the permit within a reasonable time to be fixed in the permit, and thereafter if they are not in the opinion of the Mamlatdar or Mahalkari properly tended and kept. When a permit is cancelled, any trees that may be on the land shall be given to the permit holder under clause (iii) or shall be forfeited to Government as the Mamlatdar or Mahalkari shall direct.

All Collectors in the Presidency proper should be requested to give the widest possible publicity to these orders, and should utilise very opportunity to induce the villagers to apply for the benefit of the rules.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL.

THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR COMMANDING.

Bombay, 8th Jan., 1913.

9. Parade.—The E. E Company will parade at Apollo Bunder at 7-0 p. m., on Saturday 11th instant. And proceed to Middle Ground for inspection by the C. R. E. 6th (Poona) Division.

12. Meeting B. V. A. Rifle Association.—There will be a meeting of the B. V. A. Rifle Association Committee at the Head Quarters on Thursday 9th inst. at 6-30 p.m.

7. Parades—Saturday, 11th. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahalxmi Battery at 5-15 p.m. for 6-inch B. L. C. and 10-inch H. P. Gun Drill.

Train leaves Colaba at 4-50 p.m. and Church Gate at 4-55 p.m. Cyclists go direct to the Battery.

Dress—Khaki with Helmets.

Corps Meeting—Thursday, 9th. There will be a meeting of all members of the Corps at 7-0 p. m. at the Corps Headquarters.

Subject—Regimental Institute. All members are specially requested to attend.

8. Camp—From 8th to 17th February inclusive.

Duties of Practice—Published for information that the Corps will carry out practice from Mahalxmi on the following dates :—Mondays, the 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th February.

The G. O. C., 6th (Poona) Division, will inspect the Corps on Monday, the 10th February, at Mahalxmi.

The G. O. C., Bombay Brigade, and the I. G. D., India, will inspect the Corps on the 17th February.

All members are requested to obtain leave to attend the parades on the above named dates.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

Match 6 & 7, B. V. A. Rifle Association, will be fired at Ghat Kopar on Sunday, 12th instant. Train leaves Victoria Termini at 6-15 a. m., and Colaba at 6-30 a. m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. SIR HENRY PROCTER, A. D. C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 9th Jan., 1913.

1. Riding School for Recruits daily at 7-15 a.m.

2. The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for Class Firing this week end.

Train leaves Church Gate Station on Saturday afternoon at 3-10 p. m. and Sunday morning at 7-5 a. m.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut. Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 9th Jan. 1913.

22. Parades.—The Maxim Gun Class of "A" Company will parade at Head Qrs. Council Road, at 7 a.m on Thursday the 9th instant.

11.—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Qrs., Council Road, on Friday the 10th instant at 6-30 p. m.

III.—"F" Company will parade at Sir Richard's Temple's Statue at 9-15 p. m. on Friday the 10th instant.

Dress.—Drill order, Mufti.

23. Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held from 1st to 8th February 1913.

24 Proficiency Class.—A Proficiency Class will be held on Thursday the 9th instant at 7 p. m. at Head Quarters, Council Road.

25. Competition.—The Hill Memorial inter Coy. Challenge Cup Competition will be fired at Ghat Kopar on Sunday 16th February 1913.

Conditions: —Teams of 6 any rank, 200, 500 and 600 Yards.

Officers commanding Cos. should submit entries to Adgt. by 25th instant.

26. Leave,—No. 4762 Corpl. W. Rice, "A" Coy. is granted leave of absence from 26th January to 19th February 1913.

(Sd.) F. B. JAMES, Captain, Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Owing to unavoidable circumstances the Corps Sports are postponed to 19th instant instead of 11th inst.

II. The Bo. Vol. Artillery Rifle Meeting Event No. VII open to all comers Distance 700 Yards to be fired at Ghat Kopar I. P. Ranges on Sunday 12th January 1913.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

An official notification issued by the general Department of the Bombay Government issued yesterday says:—

The Royal Commission on the Public Services in India hope in the course of next few months to take the evidence of witnesses belonging to the Bombay Presidency on the subject of the Indian and Provincial Civil Services. Two sets of questions, relating to those services, and intended primarily, the former for the local Government and officials, and the latter for non-officials are published for general information. Societies, Associations and gentlemen, official and non-officials, who are interested in this branch of the Commission's enquiry, are invited to tender written statements regarding any matters, referred to in either set of questions, as to which they may desire to make any representation, together an indication of their qualifications for giving an opinion on the points at issue. The written statement should be forwarded so as to reach the Joint Secretaries to the Commission at Calcutta not later than the 10th February. The questions are necessarily wide and general, and it is only asked that replies be made on matters on which the writer deems himself qualified to speak or desires to express a particular view.

Below we give the opening batch of questions : —

Question 1.—What is your experience of the working of the present system of recruitment by open competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service? Do you accept it as generally satisfactory in principle?

Question 2.—In what respects, if any, do you find the present system faulty in detail, and what alterations would you suggest?

Question 3.—Is the system equally suitable for the admission of "Natives of India"* and of other natural-born subjects of His Majesty? If not, what alteration do you recommend?

Question 4.—Further, is any differentiation desirable between other classes of natural-born subject of His Majesty? If so, what do you propose?

Question 5.—Do you consider that the combination of the open competitive examination for the Home and Colonial Civil Services with that for the Indian Civil Service is or is not to the advantage of Indian interests? Please give your reasons.

Question 6.—If you do not consider the present system of recruitment by an open competitive examination to be satisfactory in principle, please state what alternative you would propose. Do you recommend a system based on any of the following principles:—

(a) Selection by headmasters of schools approved or otherwise:

(b) Selection by authorities in Universities approved or otherwise:

(c) Nomination by headmasters or University authorities and selection under the orders of the Secretary of State :

(d) Combined nomination and examination:

(e) Any other method.

Question 7.—What is your opinion regarding a system of simultaneous examination in India and in England, open in both cases to all natural-born subjects of His Majesty?

Question 8.—Are you in favour of holding this examination simultaneously at any others centre or centres within His Majesty's Dominions.

Question 9.—What would be your opinion with regard to filling a fixed proportion of the vacancies in the Indian Civil Service Leave "Natives of India" recruited by means of a separate examination in India or by means of separate examinations in each province or group of provinces in India? If so, what proportion do you recommend?

Question 10.—If you do not approve of simultaneous or separate examinations in India, are you in favour of any system under which "Natives of India" would be selected in India for admission to to the Indian Civil Service by means of (a) nomination; (b) combined nomination and examination; or (c) any other method? If so, please describe fully what system you would recommend. In particular, do you consider it desirable that whatever the system, all classes and communities should be represented? If so, how would you give effect to this principle?

Question 11.—If you are in favour of a system for the part recruitment of the Indian Civil Service by "Natives of India" in India, do you consider that "Natives of India" should still be eligible for appointment in England, or would you restrict that right to other natural-born subjects of His Majesty?

Question 12.—Would you regard any system of selection in India which you may recommend for young men who are "Natives of India" as being in lieu of, or as supplementary to, the present system of promoting to listed posts officers of the Provincial Civil Services? If the former, what alteration, if any, would you recommend in the conditions governing the Provincial Civil Services?

Question 13.—Do you recommend any separate method of recruitment for the Judicial Branch of the Indian Civil Service? If so, please describe the system that you would propose.

Question 14.—Are you satisfied with the present definition of the term "Natives of India" in section 6 of the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict. c. 3), as including "any person born and domiciled within the Dominions of His Majesty in India, of parents habitually resident in India, and not established there for temporary purposes only," irrespective of whether such persons are of unmixed Indian decent, or of mixed European and Indian decent, or of unmixed European descent? If not, please state fully any proposals that you wish to make in regard to this matter.

* The term "Natives of India" has been defined in section 6 of the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict c. 3), as including any persons born and domiciled within the Dominions of His Majesty in India of parents habitually resident in India and not established there for temporary purposes only; and the term has been so used throughout these questions.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JAN. 8.

Settled dry weather continues.

Forecast:—No change.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 7th January 1913 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is fairly normal. Day temperature is generally above the average; night temperature is also in excess at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature during day is above the average at Agra and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is below the average at most stations. Day temperature is in excess in Rajputana; night temperature is also above the average at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is above the average at Dwarka and Surat. Maximum temperature is generally in excess; the minimum is in defect at Deesa and in excess at Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess at Saugor and in defect at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity and maximum temperature are equal to the average; the minimum is in defect at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Skies continue moderately to heavily clouded on the south Coromandal Coast and in Ceylon and rough sea is again reported from Colombo.

Weather is likely to remain dry except in the extreme south.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 25 years.

DYSPEPSIA.

While one of the commonest of the so-called minor complaints, dyspepsia is responsible for an inordinate amount of suffering. Indeed, it affects some people so terribly that they actually dread to take food. Many conditions produce this disorder, which may last so long and become so severe that the unfortunate sufferer becomes exceedingly thin, weak, anæmic, and the victim of many nervous conditions.

It is obvious that a food which is so digestible that it causes no pain or discomfort is the first necessity towards a cure.

Such a food is Sanatogen, for the reason, as that famous physician, Dr. Gumpert, has stated in one of the leading medical journals of the world, that "Sanatogen is absorbed without leaving any residue."

As, moreover, it is absorbed directly from the stomach, it gives it and all the other digestive organs that much needed rest which enables them to recover their power. It also helps to restore the digestion through its other actions in building up the nervous system, in increasing the number of the red blood corpuscles, and in improving the general nutrition of the body.

Its value in dyspeptic disorders may be judged from the following striking statement of a Medical Captain in one of the Indian regiments. He writes: "I have recommended Sanatogen on different occasions in cases of acute dyspepsia, and in cases of general anæmia and loss of tone. I have, myself, suffered from acid dyspepsia for the last two years. I have found Sanatogen of the greatest service, and consider it the most valuable and easily assimilable and nutritive food ever used in such cases."

Sanatogen can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

HUMOURS OF THE CENSORSHIP.

An American photographer wished to send a picture of some guns going through the town. It was stopped. "I cannot send a photograph of some guns; it is a secret that the Bulgarians have guns," he wired to his editor, mush to the annoyance of the censor.

At Mustapha Pasha the custom was after the war correspondent had written a despatch to bring it to the censor, who held his court in a room surrounded by a crowd of correspondents. The censor insisted that the correspondent should read the despatch aloud to him. Then the censor read it over again aloud to him to make sure that all heard. Private letters had to pass through the same ordeal, and one correspondent with a turn of litimour, wrote an imaginary private letter full of the most fervent love messages, which was read out to a furiously blushing censor and to a batch of journalists, who at first did not see the joke and tried to look as if they were not listening.—"Morning Post" War Correspondent.

LORD ROSEBERY'S EVASIONS.

Lord Rosebery talked all through lunch the other day about the cattle he had seen at Smithfield. "What of the Peace Conference?" ventured a friend, but coffee by then was almost over, and there was no time for a pronouncement.

Lord Rosebery's indifference to the alleged topic of the hour is proverbial. There is Count Tornielli's story of the time when Bismarck had just been sent about his business by his Emperor. The news came in the afternoon, and in the evening the Italian Ambassador went, full of the event, to a party at Lord Rosebery's. But his lordship was quite indifferent. "Le renvoi de Bismarck!" he exclaimed—"nobody is giving a thought to it. But Lord——died to-day, and everybody is asking whom his widow will marry."

Perhaps the news at Smithfield, like the nobleman's widow, are but a means of escape from idle talk on more serious subject.—"Sketch."

PARTHIAN SHOT.

A good story about Dr. Lyman Abbott was told at Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's suffrage lunch room in New York.

Dr. Abbott, so the story runs, dined with a prominent Suffragist at her great house in Fifth-avenue, and during dinner enormed at the suffrage cause with all his well-known force and vigour.

The poor Suffragists over their Astrakhan caviare and winter strawberries were quite scorched by Dr. Abbott's eloquence; but on his departure his hostess planted a Parthian shot between the shoulders of the distinguished clergyman.

As Dr. Abbott passed out of the court yard of the mansion on taking leave, a huge wolfhound began to bark and bay furiously, whereupon the hostess opened a window and called demurely:—

"Oh, Dr. Abbott, please don't bite my dog"—"Detroit Free Press.

GROWING OLD.

An old man in the tramcar the other day recognised with an exclamation of pleased surprise a little old lady opposite. They were soon deep in a most animated conversation. One gathered that it was some few years since they had met, and they had much to ask one another about. At last, however, the man had time to give a more careful scrutiny to his friend's face. Then he said: "You are growing older, I am thinking, missus." "I am thankful to say I am," said the old lady, with a cheerful smile. "Thankful to be growing old?" he repeated. "Why, that is a thing! What do you mean by it?" "You are proper soft, James," she answered; "if I wasn't growing older, I should be dead." —"Manchester Guardian."

PRINCE OLAF.

One day Prince Olaf had a little playmate with him in one of the private salons in the palace at Christiania. The visitor climbed into one of the armchairs. "Get out of their," cried Olaf; "tha 's my father's place!" King Haakon hastened across the room to comfort the little visitor, who looked scared; and in order to reassure him picked him up and sat him on his knees. At this young Prince Olaf became still more enraged. With a stamp of his small foot, he expostulated, "Get out of there; I tell you, that is my mother's place!"—T. P.'s Weekly.

THE RAW RECRUIT.

He was a raw recruit just enrolled in a crack cavalry regiment and paying his first visit to the riding school. "Ere, yer 'orse," cried the instructor. The recruit advanced, took the bridle gingerly, and examined his mount with great care. "What's it got this strap round it for?" he said, pointing to the girth. "Well," explained the instructor, "you see, all our 'orses 'ave a kind sense of 'umour, an' as they sometimes 'ave a sudden fits of laughter when they see the the recruits we put them bands round 'em to keep 'em from bustin' their sides?"—Argonaut.

WORKS.

"Stump speaking is the hardest work in the world," said Senator Beveridge. "It is especially hard," he continued, smiling, "when there are hecklers in the audience."

"A friend of mine the other day was getting on favourably in a stump speech."

"'Gentlemen,' he shouted, 'a man is known by his works.'"

"And he paused impressively. But a heckler took advantage of the pause to yell:

"'Then yours must be a gas works.'"—"New York Tribune."

Of all offendess under the S.P.C.A. Act, the most inhuman, says the 'Empire,' are those that are prosecuted for crowding a number of animals into a small cage and keeping them without food or water for more than twenty-four hours. The Magistrates look upon this class of offences pretty severely and impose heavy fines upon the malefactors. But these do not seem to have the desired effect, as can be judged from the number of such cases brought before the Police Court. It would appear as though corporal punishment were the only deterrent.

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Readers of the life of G. F. Watts will have noted with curiosity that great artist's aversion to his own name. He considered it trivial and uninspiring and he may have envied the eminent man of letters who in the course of his life was able to link up the same patronymic with a substantial dissyllable. He was in far better case, however, in respect of his name than Mr. H. of Lamb's farce. The latter, it will be remembered, so long as (at Bath) he was known only by his initial and as a handsome and exceedingly rich young fellow, was as popular with the ladies as Bunthorne before the coming of Archibald the Infallible. When, however it came out that his name in full was Hogaflesh his reign was over; there were exclamations of shocking, "odious," filthy," and a call for smelling salts, and even "old Mother Damnable" would have nothing more to do with him—a crisis, it may be noted in passing, which would have been averted had he pronounced the word as the Warwickshire family does, "Oxley." It must be added, however, that Watts's aversion was not merely sentimental. He was as far away as possible from the sickly whim of the seanstress who after a surfeit of penny novelette, wishes she had been christened Glendoveer or, at the very least, Oicely, and for whom it would have been paradise to have been born into such a title as one of Poe's heroines, Lady Rowena Trevanion de Tremaine. A mystical theory underlay it. He held that a name may be an inspiration, and that with a finer name he might have produced finer work. It will suffice for his memory that, like the Roman general who joined battle on an unlucky day and made it a lucky one for ever after by winning the victory, he did his work upon a commonplace name, and that in such a way that it can never again be commonplace.

Probably some of the poets have made the same achievement. There must have been a time when the names "Shelley" and "Keats" seemed trivial. They are remarkable neither for their phonetic value nor for the picture they call up. But they have become for us not mere words like other names but symbols of a vast body of poetry, and the association irradiates them with a stellar beauty. The English poets as a rule, however, have fared very well at the hands of the nemenclator. "Byron" breathes the spirit of chivalry, "Swinburne" is patrician and suggests broad acres well watered and well timbered, while "Shakspere" is martial and plungent and the very name for the poet of the historical tragedies. Whether those names in any degree inspired their bearers—whether Longfellow would, with another name, have gone farther and Tickell attained immortality—were to consider too curiously; but at any rate, a name, although a mere label arbitrarily attached to a person, comes in time to have subtle mystical relations with the inmost secrecies of his nature. Tenyson tells us that by repeating his own name to himself he could induce a trance-like state in which "the mortal limit of the self was losed. And passed into the nameless, as a cloud mats into heaven. No one in respect of genius could be more different from Tennyson than Maupassant, but Maupassant had a similar experience. "Has it ever happened to you," he once said to a friend, "to find your own name on your own lips the oddest thing in the world. It often happens to me. I pronounce my name aloud several times in succession and by and by lose all understanding of it. I am no longer conscious of anything. I lose all memory, and stand there like an idot (un halbucine) emitting sounds the meaning of which I cannot grasp."

Probably the indifference of the ordinary reader to the Bacon-Shakspere controversy is due partly to reliance upon the traditional ascription of authorship of the plays, and partly to the feeling that the plays are the plays who ever wrote them. A picture, as recent experience has shown, which is pronounced a masterpiece upon its intrinsic merits drops in value when found not to be the work of a master, but it is not so in literature. The controversy, however, as to the real Shakspere goes on, and M. Demblon, a Belgian member of Parliament and professor of French at Brussels in searching for him has flushed a new bird in Roger Manners, fifth Earl of Rutland. His book has not yet been translated into English, but from the fact that the two notices which have as yet appeared here have called out rejoinders one may conjecture that when the translation is completed we shall be in for a lively campaign of criticism on the subject. The French correspondent of the Bookseller drew M. Demblon himself into the field. What! exclaimed the latter. Am I to understand, sir, that your reviewer accuses me of deliberately lying? A blustering allusion to the book in the Publishers Circular, called forth Mr. Demblon's publisher, who declared that although he himself had been, to begin with, as sceptical as the worst of us, yet his author's earnestness and sincerity—not, apparently, his arguments—had convinced him, and he was now a convert to the new views. Reviewers, when the book does appear, will have to stroke their t's and dot their i's and they will greatly please those of us who lie entrenched behind the traditional position if they can so set the Rutlandians and the Baconians at odds that they mutually exterminate each other.

There was a time—it was when new developments of photography killed her husband's crafts of engraver—when Mme. Marcelle Tinayre wrote short stories at a penny a line and published a sensational novel which brought in 700 francs. Now she is one of the most popular and brilliant of French writers, and every book she publishes is awaited with interest. Her latest, "Madeleine au Miroir," is not a novel, rather, if one may judge from the circumstance that it is made up of some thirty-eight papers on a great variety of subject and that the length of each paper is about the length of a special article in a French serial, it is a collection of essays that have already appeared periodically. Moreover, there are repeated allusions to events in the recent past—to the loss of the Titanic, to the trial of the suffragists, to the Agadir incident, and to the Rousseau bicentenary. Mme. Tinayre's is a pen which when it writes journalism writes literature also, and there are few of the papers which do not bears the mark of their authoress's peculiar grace and charm. Of course she looks at things through a woman's eyes. She discusses the use of cosmetics, to come to Mme. de Girardin's conclusion that the woman who consents to be plain, after thirty is a fool; she discusses narrow skirts, and shows that they have contributed to fix the type of the modern woman as conceived of by the novelists; she introduces us into literary society, and lets us hear menwriters attributing their diminished profits, from novel-writing to the competetion of women; or she takes us to a fashionable ladies' shop, notes the look of rapacity in the eyes of the customers who covet but cannot buy, and singles out one who will order a set of furs to be sent to her house, and who having worn them for one glorious night, will return them next day. At one time she is idyllic, and describes a beautiful old-fashioned garden; at another she is sentimental, and while the children are singing Christmas carols, stoops over the fire and sees in procession the past Christmases of her life filling past, each bearing its gift of joy or sorrow; and, again, she is practical, and discusses the domestic question of a common purse between husband and wife. There is, it will be seen, no lack of variety, and a certain loose unity is given to the collection by the writer's pose as a widow with two children, and by a love affair which is faintly sketched, and which, in the last paper, ends as all French readers would wish such a love affair to end. There is nothing in the book of the stern passion of "La Maison du Peche," but there is much of the grace of "Francois Barbazanges," and there is no book of Mme. Tinayre's in which we seem—although it may be an illusion—to get so close to her person.

Lord Kitchener's practical little way with the natives has just been exemplified by the following incident. A little while ago some officers of the Egyptian Army had trouble with the inhabitants of a village in Upper Egypt. In the ordinary course of events the natives at fault would have been brought before the magistrate and sentenced to a term of imprisonment. But that is not Lord Kitchener's way of punishing the Gyppie. He has arranged for one of the officers concerned to proceed to the village in question in order to recruit all the able-bodied men for service in the Army. Apart from the practical side of the decision, which consists in giving the wrong-doers healthy drill and exercise, as well as a stern term of discipline in lieu of confinement in prison, a new principle is set up—or rather an old one is revived—thereby, for to make a whole village responsible for the behaviour of its inhabitants. In fact, this is nothing more than putting in to operation an extension of the old principle of frank pledge, which was so successful in bygone times. It may be that if this principle is set up in Egypt, it will have more effect on the population of Cairo than all the criminal legislation that has been, and is being introduced.

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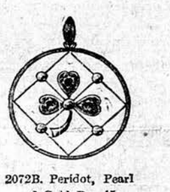

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HIGH COURT—JAN. 9.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice Chandavarkar.

Appeals.

45-11, 98-11 Little, Seedick Haji Ismail vs Haji Essak Jusub, Payne.

20-12, 737-11 Kanga, N H E Sukhia vs P R Ratnagar, Jehangir

23-12, 569-11 S A Tyabji, Shunker Bapoo Donke vs Sabaji Savlyaram Meher Patel, Edgelow

39-12, 283-12 Patell, F H De-Britto vs The Bengal coal Co Ltd—Craigie

98-12, 435-09 Tyabji, Deepchand Balchand vs Gangabi's son Girdharlal, Motichand

35-12, 917-10 Payne, Haji Ahmed Hassam vs Essaji Tajbhai, Ardeshir.

38-12, 738-10 Manek, Vassanji Sojpat vs Dunji Meerji, Ardeshir.

45-12, 332-12 Dubash, Sadabai vs The Gresham Life Ass Society Ltd, Craigie

46-12, 603-11 Mulla Keshowji Devkaran vs Keshowji Coovesji—Dastur

48-12, 157-12 Manakersha, Joseph Abraham Payarkar vs Simbhabai, Jehangir

43-12, 955-11 Bicknell, B D Contractor vs J K Irani, Mulla

44-12, 688-11 Ardeshir, J E Sakhatvala vs Sadanand Ramkrishna, Bicknell

49-12, 12-12 Mehta, Gethibai vs Gomtibai, Hiralal

51-12, 167-06 Wadia, Keshowji Poonja vs Lalji Nensi Sadha, Ardeshir

52-12 Mulji, Manilal Nagindas vs Samoopchand Lakhmichand, Jamsetji

89-12, 998-08 S A Tyabji, Wasudew Krishnaya vs Narayandas Kanji, Little

54-12, 561-11 Wadhwa, Shridham Gopinath vs Dhakoomal Kana Ram, Mulla

52-12, 725-12, Subnis, Abdulabhoy Hasanali vs Kaki Ismail Arab, Unwala

60-12, 6-12 Ardeshir Harakhbai widow vs Jamnabai widow, Sarcff.

62-12, 636-11 Edjelow, Shivnarayan Parbhulal vs Sada Rama and W Jamsetji

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

For hearing to the Exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

882-80 Captain.—The Advocate-General of Bombay vs. Furdunji Ardeshir Cursetji Furdunji—Unwalla.

Long Causes.

1020-12 Sabnis and G Yeshwant Babu Vete vs Sambha Ladoji Marjelkar Vachha and Co.

488-10 Bhaishankar K and G Krishnadas Govindhandas vs Jayantlal Ramdas Mat J and M Gap and N

143-12 Bicknell—Rukhiaboo vs Sarafally Adamjee Nurbhoy and another—Motabhai.

217-11 Dubash—Gullamhoosein Ali vs R. D. Sethna—Forbes.

933-12 In Person, Thacker Rattansey Pasmji vs Thacker Velji, Pachhan

913-12 Mulji Mahomedally Adamji Poonhoy vs Rahim Joosut Payne.

966-12 Daphtary Odhavji Anandji vs Lalji Doongersey Tyabji.

967-12 Mulji The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Bai Nani Tyabji.

785-11 Raghavaya Bai Nani vs Bapulal D Amratlal.

838-12 M B Chothia, Hirji Govindji vs Khimji Nanji Manchanda.

674-12 Ardeshir Bai Jaiji vs Bai Sonabai Jehangir.

676-12 Tyabji Messrs Mulji Bros and Jamnabai vs M A Habeb and Co. Shroff.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)

Long Causes.

1060-11 Mahajani and Co Trikamdas Mangaldas Nathaba vs Mahomedally L Sullemanji and another Surajmal and Co Jehangir and S.

Short Causes.

368-12 Shamrao Bai Baiaf vs Khan Bahadur Dr Ratanji Rastomji Dadina Bhaishanker

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

Long Cause.

673-12 Dastur, P N Bhat vs B E Trilokekar, Ardeshir

192-12 Hiralal, Keshowji Anandji vs Mowji Gopalji Thakar, Ardeshir

402-12 Ardeshir—Haji Ismail Haji Mahomed vs Hassam Esak, Jehangir.

485-12 Ardeshir—The Advocate General of Bombay vs N. R. Shroff Mulji.

820-12 Jehangir Sakoo widow vs Gowroo widow Subnis

401-11 Daphnaij The Indian Specie Bank vs Syed Sirdar Akbar Captain

639-11 Mulji Vithaldas Pranjivandas vs Mahomed Rahimtoola Patell

975-11 Dikshit Fatmabai vs Tyaballi Mahomedally Payne

994-10 Shroff Atmaram Pranjivandas vs Mahomed Rahimtoola Patell

820-12 Dubash K V Kirtikar vs Sadashet Subnis

840-12 G P. D Cunha Bhowram Raghoba vs S K Wadia M B Chothia

678-11 Judah Balaji Damodar Rane vs V N Aghe Mulji

1056-11 Payne Harichand Khetsey vs The G I P Railway Co Little

877-12 Payne and Co Sulleman Hoosein vs Walter Charple and another Little

826-12 Payne Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani vs The Shivgard Coal Co.

1158-12 M B Chothia—The Reverend Pio Ethan Saldanha vs The Carriebhoy Mills Co. Ld.—Payne

946-11 Craicke—Charles J. Zoali vs The G. I. P. Railway Co—Little.

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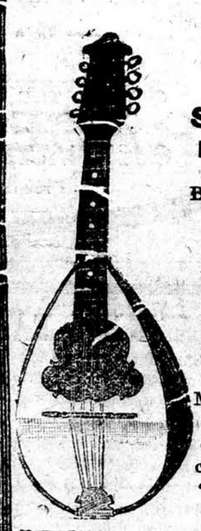
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